Weather
Fine and mild weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.9 and the minimum 41.7, figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.7 and 43.7.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Empress of Australia, tomorrow.
FROM U.S. Pres. Grant, this morning, Pres. Cleveland, Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Empress of Canada, today and Kamo Maru, Wednesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Plassy, tomorrow.

No. 3876 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 申子年三月十七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924 中華民國十三年四月二十號 20 CENTS

SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

BY DAVID ARAKIE
(Financial Editor)

NEW BOOK IS GOOD GUIDE TO TRADING IN FAR EAST

Frank R. Eldridge, Jr., Writes Second Volume

ONE WEAK POINT

Discussion Of Trade Morality Out Of Place

One of the good results of the Great War was the awakening of interest in the markets of the Orient. Previously, the United States almost entirely neglected this matter. It had always been believed that the whole thing was so complex that none but bankers and a few others could ever have a clear knowledge of these. That much of this was due to verbiage many of the American manufacturers now realise. That a great deal more was due to a lack of truly adequate textbooks on the subject is forcibly shown by Mr. Frank R. Eldridge's recent production on Oriental Trade Methods. Mr. Frank R. Eldridge, Junior, needs no introduction to our readers, for he is Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Eldridge presents in this book the result of much thought and investigation. He is not concerned with methods in their narrower, mechanical sense, but has a wide conception of the term. He defines the characteristics of the oriental and his customs and methods of doing business, the volume being a contribution toward the foundation for a better sales plan for American and other manufacturers seeking the markets of the Orient.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

The work is a corollary of "Trading with Asia," in which Mr. Eldridge supplied the foundation of information concerning the economic resources of the Far East with such historical, legal and statistical background as the business man would need. In "Oriental Trade Methods" he presents the trader's immediate problem of contact with the markets of the East. The technique of trade with the Far East is dealt with in an interesting manner. The author devotes a good deal of space in his book to the subtlety and manners in China and Japan. The characteristics which Mr. Eldridge cites are perhaps no more common to the Orient than they are to the Occident and many of them may be applied to a vast number of people everywhere. For instance, the author quotes rather lavishly from Arthur H. Smith's book "Chinese Characteristics" to add point to his assertions. Regarding Chinese character as a whole, there are many traits in it common to races in early stages of development. It is not necessary for us to examine the causes and origin of these characteristics through Chinese history and the effect of climate and geography upon these peoples. Mr. Eldridge quotes lavishly from Smith, and one particular excerpt will certainly be denied by the Chinese. Says Smith: "The ordinary speech of the Chinese is so full of insincerity, which yet does not rise to the dignity of falsehood, that it is very difficult to learn the truth in almost any case. In China it is literally true that a fact is the hardest thing in the world to get. One never feels sure that he has been told the whole of anything." This, many will contend, is no more common in China than in any Western country. Sincerity, truth-telling and straight-forwardness are just

(Continued on Page 2)

Cardinal O'Connell Sails For The Holy Land

Cardinal W.H. O'Connell

His Eminence Cardinal W. H. O'Connell, of Boston, has sailed from New York for a tour of the Holy Land. He will visit the Pope in Rome before returning to the United States.

INDIAN WRITER ENTERTAINED BY LOCAL CHINESE

Tagore Now On Way To Confucian Tombs In Chufu

Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher, was the guest of honor at a reception held at the Commercial Press, Paoshan Road, on Friday afternoon, by over 20 local organisations and schools. He spoke on the superiority of Oriental civilisation. Mr. Shen Hsin-ching, director of the Kiangsu Educational Association, presided and introduced the speaker. Over 1,200 people were present.

On Friday evening, he was entertained by leading educationalists in Shanghai at the Kung Teh Lin Vegetable Restaurant. Chinese music featured the program, which the aged poet enjoyed.

After the dinner, he went to the Dih Yih Dai Theater on Foochow Road and sat through the show. He left for Nanking by the steamer Kiangyu yesterday morning and will take the train for Tsinanfu today. He expects to visit the Confucian Tombs in Chufu and then proceed to Peking where he will deliver a series of lectures.

On the eve of his departure, he received a telegram from Dr. Sun Yat-sen of Canton, inviting him to visit the Southern metropolis as his guest. His reply stated that he hoped to be in Canton early in June.

Tagore Also Visits Hangchow

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, Apr. 17.—Rabindranath Tagore, India's poet-laureate, had just concluded his visit to Hangchow. While his visit was primarily for rest, he was beguiled into making one public address, his first one since coming to China. Mr. Tagore and his party were invited to a reception. When they arrived at the Provincial Educational Society they found the building crowded to the doors with students, who, in spite of a heavy down pour of rain just before the hour announced for the meeting, had come to hear and see the famous man from India.

In his address here Mr. Tagore announced the heart of his message to China, the message which he hoped to get across to the people of China during his stay of several months in Peking. Essentially it is a spiritual message, "backed,"

(Continued on Page 2)

ATLANTIC CABLE LINES ARE CUT BY ICE-FLOES

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Montreal, April 18.—Heavy gales have driven masses of ice in-shore along the coast of Newfoundland, fraying and cutting cables, with the result that there is considerable delay in cable communication between Britain and America.

Finance Commission At Peking Makes Report On Nation's Fiscal Status

Situation Is Extremely Precarious And Speedy Reforms Must Be Adopted And Enforced, Government Investigators Assert In Survey

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 16.—A very comprehensive, although only a preliminary survey of the general financial conditions of China, with important recommendations as to how the present unsatisfactory situation could be improved, was clearly set forth in a lengthy report drawn up by the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance and submitted to the President recently by Dr. W. W. Yen, Chairman of the Commission.

Appended to this report was a set of carefully prepared tables, compiled from official records and giving complete data on the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, in many cases not only for the present year but also for the past five years. Statements summarizing the domestic and foreign loan obligations of the Ministry of Finance as well as of the Ministry of Communications were also given in this report of which the following is the gist:

Since the organisation of the Commission last September its work has been energetically pushed forward in the order prescribed in the promulgated regulations. Steps were immediately taken first to collect all pertinent date, then to verify the results so obtained, with the object of using these facts as the basis for contruction of a practicable plan for the consolidation of the loan obligations and the general financial readjustment of China.

Owing to the intensely complicated nature of the subject and the time required for securing complete statements from the parties concerned, some of whom are in distant foreign lands without any local representative either here in Peking or in China, it has been found impossible to complete the work in six months as it was originally intended. However, substantial results have been achieved in the way of checking up the accounts and clarifying what confusion there is in them, thus bringing to light the actual condition of China's finances.

The third phase of its work, upon which the commission is now just entering, i.e. the working out of a scheme for consolidation and financial readjustment, is a most perplexing and difficult proposition. It is felt that the financial problem of China cannot be solved unless, on the one hand, a sinking fund could be found adequate and reliable enough to guarantee the uninterrupted operation of the consolidated loan service, and, on the other hand, sufficient revenue can be secured to meet the necessary administrative requirements of the Government. A candid examination of the subject reveals the fact that the situation is extremely precarious and that unless speedy reforms were adopted and enforced, could hardly see any bright prospect for the financial future of the country.

Taking up first the question of revenue, it is a well known fact that the income is far from being sufficient to meet the expenditure, owing to the fact that not only have the provinces ceased to remit funds for the support of the Central Government as was done in the past, but they have even gone to the extent of appropriating for local use revenues which belong to the Central Government. At present the Government derives its revenue principally from five sources, namely:

1. The Maritime Customs within the 50 li limit $94,400,000
2. Native Customs outside the 50 li limit and along the land frontiers 6,700,000
3. Salt Gabelle 89,800,000
4. The Wine and Tobacco Taxes 15,000,000
5. The Stamp Duty.. 3,200,000

(These figures are all the latest)

From the five sources enumerated above, the amount of revenue collectable each year is about $209,000,000. The net amount remitted to the Government, however, falls far short of the sum mentioned above. For among these only the Customs Revenue has remained intact. Of the revenue from the Native Customs outside of the 50 mile limit, besides the two millions and odd dollars from the Peking Octroi, not more than $700,000 have reached the Central Government.

As to the Salt revenue, about $30,200,000 were retained by the provinces and about $10,300,000 were required for the cost of collection, so that the actual amount realised by the Central Government was only about $49,300,000. With reference to the Wine and Tobacco Taxes and Stamp Duty, the actual amounts remitted to the Central Government were only, about one-tenth of the amounts collected, or about $1,400,000 in the first case and about $300,000 in the second.

It can thus be seen that out of a nominal total of $209,000,000 the actual sum realised by the Central Government is only about $148,000,000 out of which has to be deducted the sum of $98,000,000, for the service of the domestic and foreign loans secured upon the Customs and Salt revenues and about $43,000,

(Continued on Page 5)

ARREST SIKH ON CHARGES OF SEDITION

Surly Prisoner Before British Police Court

Harbaks Singh, an English-speaking Sikh, was charged in the British Police Court yesterday before Magistrate King with having published pamphlets containing seditious material. After evidence of arrest had been taken—during which the Sikh asserted that he had no defense because he did not recognise the Court—the case was continued until Tuesday morning when the complete charges will be heard.

Detective Sergeant Tinkler testified that he had arrested the Sikh after he had telephoned the police station on the night of April 17 and said he had heard there was a warrant out for his arrest. Sergeant Tinkler also said that he had searched 478 Chapco Road where there is a shop under the name of Rose and Company, and discovered a number of papers in Indian. He did not find any pamphlets headed: "British Barbarism In India; British Justice Gone Bankrupt."

Sergeant Tinkler also told of a visit to the printing offices of E. Shing, 114A Szechuen Road, where he found copies of the pamphlet complained of and type all set up for printing more of the pamphlets.

Detective Sub-Inspector Hunter also testified concerning searches he had made and introduced a letter addressed to S. Kapur and signed by H. B. Singh which he had found in the Sikh's lodgings in Chapoo Road.

INDEPENDENT

The Sikh publicist adopted an independent air when he was asked whether he objected to the letter going into evidence and said that he didn't object to anything and that the Court could do anything it liked. Later he declined an opportunity to ask questions of a witness, and when he was asked if he objected to his case being adjourned until Tuesday he replied that he didn't care what they did because he didn't recognise the jurisdiction of the Court.

A Chinese salesman from the Shing printing company was next called and testified that the Sikh had ordered the pamphlets at price of $1 per 100, and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett testified that he had received one of the pamphlets through the mails and was certain he recognised the handwriting as that of the Sikh accused.

Magistrate King, in continuing the case until Tuesday morning, pointed out that if the charge against him was proved it would constitute a grave offense, liable to 2 months in prison, a demand for security for good behavior, or deportation.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA

In an interesting article which appears on page 21 of today's CHINA PRESS Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., writes of the customs and laws that are applicable to marriage in China. If you don't think it's just as complicated as foreign-style marriages glance through Mr. Bryan's article.

KIYOURA IS UNDER FIRE IN EXCLUSION LAW DISPUTE

Political Opponents Turn On Japan's Premier

ASKEXPLANATION

Tokio Chamber Plans Plea To American Business Men

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Tokio, April 18.—As anticipated, the resentment roused by the Senate's immigration action is partly finding its vent in scathing criticism of the Kiyoura Cabinet, the vernacular papers asserting that the Privy Council will demand the Government's explanation, while the party leaders are holding a conference with a view to similar action.

In the meantime the Tokio Chamber of Commerce has taken the first definite step, in drawing up a resolution for submission to the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, appealing to American business men for assistance to remedy the act, which, according to general opinion, must impair and impede the friendship and trade relations between the American nation and the Japanese people. At the same time the Tokio Chamber will memorialise the Government in connection with the matter.

The drafts of these resolutions will be submitted to a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Kyoto on April 22.

Noteworthy among the varied comments published is that attributed to Lieutenant-General Tsuno, the Vice-Minister of War, who is reported as ridiculing the idea of extreme retaliatory measures by Japan because "Congress" acted in accordance with the national statutes and Constitution, and therefore no outsider can interfere." Though deploring the damaging blow to Japan's prestige, which is bitter to swallow, the Vice-Minister says that it must be used to remedy her internal ills and to emphasise the necessity for united efforts.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Washington, April 18.—The Senate has adopted the 1890

(Continued on Page 5)

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES TODAY IN CHURCHES HERE

Various Denominations Announce Programs; Masonic Ceremony

Special Easter services will be held in all the Shanghai churches today. Among the special programs will be a Flower Service for children at Holy Trinity Cathedral and programs of worship for the sailors in port.

The Community Church will hold an interesting service for sailors of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet and for civilians this afternoon at the Navy Y. M. C. A. at 5 o'clock. Lieutenant T. P. Riddle, Fleet Chaplain will preach the sermon. His subject will be. "The Wisdom of God."

The Easter music is under the direction of Mrs. Charlette R. Sleeper who will conduct the choir of twenty singers.

Anthems: "Lo: The Tomb is Empty," by Edward Broome; "Christ Our Passover," by Gilbert Spross.

Quartet: "The Magdalene," by George Warren— Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, Mrs. G. G. Stroebe, Mr. Lewis C. Perry, Mr. F. Walter.

The Navy Y. M. C. A. has arranged that many of the sailors will be guests of American families to-night at dinner. The sailor will be introduced to their hosts and hostesses at church after the service.

The ceremony of "Relighting" of Shanghai Rose Croix Chapter No. 3 will take place at the Masonic Temple, 30 The Bund, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. All Knights Rose Croix are invited to attend. The public is invited to attend at 3:30 o'clock.

Japanese Leader In Municipal Affairs Here

MR. S. SAKURAGI

Japanese Councillor Here Urges Internationalism

The enlightened policy of the Japanese nation and of the Japanese community in this International Settlement was clearly indicated in an interview that Mr. S. Sakuragi, the Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Manager of the South Manchurian Railway and of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha, granted The China Press. Mr. Sakuragi's views on all subjects are valued not only by the Japanese community here but also by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Sakuragi is very much in favor of the cultivation of an international spirit in this Model Settlement. Being an old resident of Shanghai, Mr. Sakuragi naturally takes a great pride in the development of the port and of it institutions. Like many others, he is optimistic of the future, and thinks that the cosmopolitan character of the population, together with its interesting institutions, will continue to attract larger numbers of people from abroad to settle here. He has been identified with the South Manchurian Railway for 17 years, and, in his own words, "it is absolutely necessary that we should cultivate an international spirit and a spirit of tolerance for every race and creed especially in a community such as Shanghai's."

INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT

Continuing the thread of this argument, Mr. Sakuragi declared: "It is necessary for every nation to strive and cultivate an international spirit among its people. That should dominate every country and every people. Leading statesmen and thinkers, like the late Mr. Woodrow Wilson, conceived the desire and desired to promote it. Although we are still far from the consummation of this ideal, we must do our utmost to promote this principle. In Shanghai we have an ideal advantage in this respect. It is here that we meet on common ground so many nationalities, and naturally enough the scope for such a work is great. We could set an example to the West, for we have the opportunities for this at our very door. Everybody in Shanghai should co-operate to sow the seeds of this new spirit. It is the problem that faces all mankind and the best place, to my mind, to commence it in the East is certainly Shanghai Here the British, American, Dutch, French, German, Russian, Swede, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Filipino, and others rub shoulders and engage in common trade. What better advantages could be expected?

WORKS TOWARD UNITY

"With that view and with that desire I had been asked to stand for a seat on the Municipal Council. I think the first duty of every Councillor is to look after the welfare of the whole Concession and to aim at international unity. Shanghai is the New York of the East, with a hinterland that is really amazing. For instance, over 200 million people live along the Yangtsze, and Shanghai is one of the biggest ports, which attracts the main trunk steamship lines. Such a center of communication must necessarily become a center of civilisation. Here the traditional civilisation of the East, which the Chinese people had kept so well for several thousands of years, and the new civilisation of the West could unite. I sincerely hope that the progress of the city will be very sound and wise. But such a center of communication is liable to become a center of every vice. This is certainly not alarming in the case of this town, and I have no doubt that the Council and the citizens of this city will unite to combat

QUOTES CONFUCIUS

the evil. It is necessary to pay attention to this problem. Everyone must help control this, otherwise we cannot realise the ideal we should set before us.

"Confucius said that every doctrine of man should be based on mutual sympathy and understanding. I hope that for the welfare and progress of this great center of civilisation and the East everybody will keep this exhortation of Confucious in mind. It is my sincere desire to see Japanese here intermingle not only in business with other nationals but in every activity. The Japanese were taught until the Restoration that silence was golden and speech silvern. That might have been quite good in previous times other than the present. Now, as elsewhere, speech is sometimes considered golden and silence silvern. It will take some years to change the Japanese ideas and characteristics in this respect.

"The present age is one of dissatisfaction. Every-one seems to be dicontented. There is a keen struggle between nations as among individuals. The tussle between Capital and Labor appears to grow in intensity. If we place before us this maxim of Confucius, it will help us, to a great extent, to overcome this dissatisfied feeling."

ASSAILANT OF BESSEL TO BE TRIED AGAIN

New Hearing Before British Assessor Is Promised By Dr. Koo

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 18.—At an interview which the British Minister had this afternoon with Dr. Wellington Koo on the latter's recovery from his recent illness, Dr. Koo gave Sir Ronald Macleay an assurance that Mr. Bessel's assailants would be re-tried in the presence of a British Assessor.

REPARATIONS BODY VOTES TO ENDORSE EXPERT PLAN

Approval Is Given As Germans Voice Agreement

ACTION PLANNED

Early Ruling By All Governments To Be Sought

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, April 17.—The Reparations Commission, taking note of Germany's endorsement of the experts' conclusions, has unanimously decided to approve, within the limits of its authority, such conclusions, to adopt the measures contained in the reports, and also officially to transmit the reports to the interested Governments with a view to the plans becoming fully effective at the earliest possible moment.

The Commission has further decided to request the German Government to furnish as quickly as possible bills and decrees destined to assure complete execution of the plans, and to designate the German members of the committees to deal with railways and industrial mortgages, etc.

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, April 17.—The Reparations Commission this morning fixed the program for Germany's deliveries of coal for May, considered the Hungarian reparations debt and took note of the reciprocal renunciation of war damages by Rumania and Hungary.

The first ordinary session of the Councils General has been fixed for May 26.

The first contingent of the 1924 military class will be called up from May 12 to 15.

A grave case of sabotage and espionage has come before the Mayence court-martial. There are 32 accused, including ten who have not yet been arrested. The exhibits comprise various arms, explosives, narcotics, drills, and acetylene blow-pipes. The accused replied insolently to inquiries as to their identity. The trial will be conducted behind closed doors.

The German newspapers keenly attack M. Poincare's speech on Wednesday. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "This speech will again show that at the head of the French Republic there is a man who has ruined Europe by his obstinacy and violent policy, and would like to ruin it further. He possesses no honesty and has made a habit of false hood."

The Berlin correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that German bad humor shows that the Reich is no more disposed loyally to fulfil the charges provided for in the experts' reports than she was to carry out the engagements signed previously.

BRITISH WORLD FLYER REACHES CAIRO SAFELY

American Destroyer Finds North Japan Island Still Ice-Bound

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, April 17.—Squadron-Leader Maclaren has arrived at Cairo on his world flight. He landed at Heliopolis aerodrome after a splendid flight, in which he was favored by good conditions.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 18.—The United States destroyer John D. Ford anchored yesterday morning in Cod Bay, Shimshu Island, after a trip skirting extensive icefields through turbulent seas in a cold gale and a heavy, unlifting fog. The original destination, Kashiwabara Bay, Paramushiru Island, could not be reached, it being separated by a mile-wide stormy strait. Both Islands are bleak, barren and snow-covered. The Arctic conditions prevailing portend difficulties and perils for the aviators in locating a landing.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS BUSY TIME DURING HOLIDAYS

While other people were enjoying the Easter holidays, the local Fire Department was occupied with an unusual number of calls—nine in 48 hours—during Thursday, Friday and the early hours of yesterday, several of the outbreaks being of serious nature.

The first of the series was a fire in a Chinese dwelling at 918 North Shanse Road at 3:45 a.m. Thursday. The damage was confined to the building after an hour's work. At 7:45 of the same morning Hongkew Division was again called out to No. 795 off North Chekiang Road, a tailor's shop, where a dropped cigarette end had ignited some shavings. A woman who saw the flames beginning to creep up the staircase became frightened, dashed into a bedroom and jumped from a window, fracturing her lower leg. The fire was practically subdued by inmates of the house and the woman was sent to Shantung Road Hospital.

Shortly before 8 a.m. Thursday a telephone call was received for men to go to the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, lying alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at Pootung—as reported in Friday's paper. A section from Hongkew, under Chief officer M. W. Pett, were first to arrive and found the No. 3 hold, loaded with press-packed Indian cotton, well alight. Detachments from Central and the Customs Fire Float arrived shortly after and a stubborn all-day fight ensued. The firemen were equipped with smoke helmets and gas masks, but in spite of this the fumes were so severe that the officers and men could go down for short spells only and a number of both officers and men were overcome, being affected mainly by carbon monoxide, and had to be hauled up with ropes and worked over with the oxygen machines. Dr. Gauntlett came over to the ship and rendered very valuable work in resuscitating the affected men. The hold had to be practically flooded before the fire was brought under control, but the No. 2 hold, which was threatened, was kept from being affected, excellent work was done by the ship's crew under Capt. Parker, and the Harbor authorities with the float Huning and the wharf staff, under Mr. Shaw, did everything possible. The ing St. Dominic stood by for some time to render any assistance which might be needed.

Just as most of the Central section had returned from the Mirzapore, at about 1.55 a.m. Friday, a call was received to the corner of Shanse and Tientsin Roads, where flames had obtained a strong hold on about ten shops and dwellings in the very congested district there. This fire, reported in Friday's issue, was of suspicious origin and is being closely investigated. The fire department is of opinion, owing to the rapid spread of the flames, that it must have been assisted by human agency. It is of interest to note that the premises were due for demolition within a week or so. So hot was the blaze that Fireman No. 341 and Driver No. 100 were scorched more or less badly about the face and hands and had to be sent to hospital. It was at first reported that a number of people were missing, but later checking failed to reveal any loss of life.

At 11:50 a.m. Friday Central Division was called out to No. 361 in an alleyway off Tientsin Road, where two buildings were more or less badly damaged, but a good stop was made. A woman was found suffering from shock and was sent to hospital in the Brigade Rescue van. At 2:42 p.m. Hongkew turned out to 260 Chapoo Road where an overheated stove pipe had fired a blacksmith's shop. There was little damage.

Friday evening at 7:15 three buildings off Peking Road furnished another good fight for the Brigade. The fire was well checked, however, and adjoining premises, including a coal and wood yard, were saved. The last fire on Friday occurred in a furniture store at F-153 Chih Road, where the damage was slight.

Yesterday at 8:10 a.m. there was a small fire at the rear of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, but no damage of consequence resulted.

Tagore Also Visits Hangchow

(Continued from Page 1)

he said "by no material power, or wealth; no armies or instruments of destruction, but a simple message of love. We call ourselves a defeated race, but we feel that we have a message which will bring true union between the peoples of China and India. There is always danger when two peoples come together if there is not a spiritual communion which out-weighs their physical contacts. Thru love the peoples of the world can enter the kingdom of heaven. The eternal is everywhere and he speaks to us thru love. Thru love we also must have our highest type of communion one with another".

STRIKING FIGURE

The venerable poet was a striking figure as he stood in his long beard, flowing locks and loosely fitting gown, in the midst of the hundreds of students who were standing close up to the platform and in every corner of the building. He is strikingly like the traditional Christ portrait both in his dress and face, and one wonders as he listens to the clear bell-like tones of his voice, un-enforced by gesture, spoken with no attempts at oratorical effect, and yet most effectively, if he has not spent hours in contemplation of that other eastern teacher who taught similarly clothed by the shores of Galilee. It all may be an unconscious likeness of effort and appearance, but the poet has a remarkably Christ-like face, and a message of quiet peace and spirituality which will recall old ideals to China and her younger generation.

Mr. Tagore speaks most of the time with closed eyes, as if he were thinking his way carefully thru. He began his address here by telling his audience of the visit centuries ago of an Indian sage to Hangchow who left his pictures in one of the temples near the lake. This man's visit was one of love and service. "He came," the speaker said, "with no thought of superiority either in religion, race, or thought, but simply as one who wanted to understand the people of China." The picture was a pleasing one to the audience and served as a happy illustration of the purpose of the present invasion of China by the poet and his companions. They expressed themselves as pleased and greatly impressed by Hangchow and its beauties, and especially by its rich treasuries of historic and literary interests.

Ox-Team Completes Four-Year Journey Across America

(Exclusive China Press)

Medford, Ore, April 17.—Days ahead of his schedule, J. C. Barnang, who left Connecticut in December 1920 in an ox-drawn wagon, arrived here today.

Alabama Maru On Rocks Near Seattle

(Exclusive China Press)

Seattle, April 17.—The steamer Alabama Maru is ashore on the Baron Islands in a damaged condition.

RAILWAY SERVANT IS VICTIM IN MURDER MYSTERY

Another murder mystery confronts the police as the result of the finding, early yesterday morning, of the body of an elderly Chinese on Chekiang Road a few yards south of Kiukiang Road. Two wounds, presumably bullet wounds, were found at the back of the man's neck and the body was sent to the mortuary for examination and pending an inquest.

The body was found by a Chinese police constable short before 7 a.m. and subsequent police investigation revealed his identity and threw a certain amount of light on the shooting. The victim, it is stated, was an employe of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, was a trusted servant and was in the habit of making money deposits for the compradore. His name is Sung Tah-zu and it is known that on Friday evening he had been entrusted with the sum of $150. This sum, however, is said to have been paid over before the murder occurred. Trouble over a woman is another theory developed by the authorities and it is believed that motives of revenge many have actuated the crime.

A Chinese girl was found who said that she had seen the deceased passing southward along Chekiang Road early yesterday morning with two men who were apparently following him a short distance behind. She says that she heard shots fired and shortly thereafter saw two men running south in Chekiang Road. It is expected that arrests will be made shortly in connection with the case.

IRA SPARKS IS ARRESTED FOR CARRYING ARMS

Trans-Pacific Voyager To Go On To Singapore When Freed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, April 19.—Mr. Ira Sparks, who arrived at Tandio, Mindanao, on March 22 in a 23-foot boat singlehanded from Honolulu, has been detained by Constabulary, charged with carrying weapons without a permit, as his effects included a gun and a bayonet.

Mr. Sparks said that as soon as he was released he would continue his voyage, his next port being Singapore. He declared that he had not sighted land although he had attempted to touch at Guam and the Marshal Islands, but he was too poor a navigator.

The boat, which is named Dauntless, is apparently in good condition.

Mr. Sparks attained much notoriety previously, having stowed away in a packing box at San Francisco and at Honolulu.

New Book Is Guide To Far East Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

as highly prized virtues of China as they are of Western character. To state that "these find no appreciation in the East" is certainly not true.

Whether any discussion of such a nature serves a useful purpose is a debatable question. It is to be regretted that the author should have dragged into his volume such references about Chinese merchants as a whole. They might be correct regarding certain individuals but anybody who has traded long in this country will bear out to the contrary. When attempts are made to generalise on an important subject such as commercial morality and the wide difference between various peoples in this respect, objections are bound to appear. Almost any generalisation can be contradicted by specific illustrations to the contrary.

RELATION TO BUSINESS

There is a good deal of space devoted in this book to the relationship and significance of oriental customs and manners to business. Books on the markets of the Far East are now in fashion, and there are books and books. Mr. Eldridge's book serves the purpose intended, a textbook for students and merchants desirous of elementary knowledge. It embraces all the countries of the Orient and contains much information which should prove very useful to those desirous of entering the Oriental market. We quote the following from the preface of the author: "It is rare, therefore, that we see a real scientific attempt to analyse foreign peoples and to portray them neither as demigods nor devils, but with emotions similar to ours and with customs and characteristics differing only in the varied background of their environment. It may be rash for me to attempt this with peoples so remote and strange to America as the peoples of the Far East, yet the seeds of misunderstanding are so plentiful and the terrors of race hatred so great that any attempt to conciliate inherent antipathies appears to be well worth." Comment is not needed. The book can be had from the Chinese-American Publishing Co.

Soldier Assailant Of Foreigners Will Be Tried At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 19.—The Chinese soldier who was arrested last Sunday on the section of the Wall under Legation control was handed over today to the Chinese police, who will pass him on to the Procurate Court for trial, on the charge of assaulting foreigners. The trial will be attended by an observer appointed by the Diplomatic Body.

The military authorities have dismissed the man in order to facilitate the civil trial.

Report Release Of Captain Darmont

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 19.—It is reported from Leipzig that the French Captain Darmont, who was sentenced to twelve year's penal servitude on a charge of espionage, has been released in exchange for several German political prisoners held by the French.

Have you read the articles on Fishing in China, China Tea, Folk Music in China, White Ants, Chu Shi, etc., etc., etc., in the March number of

The China Journal of Science and Arts

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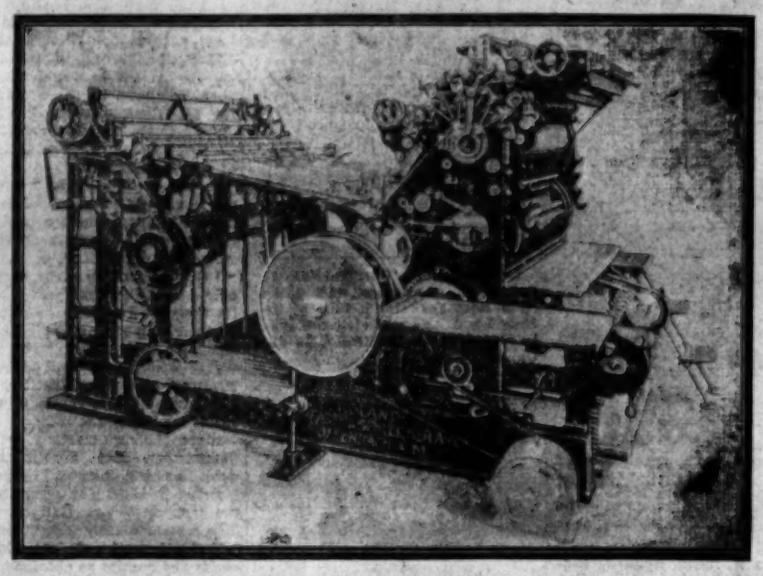

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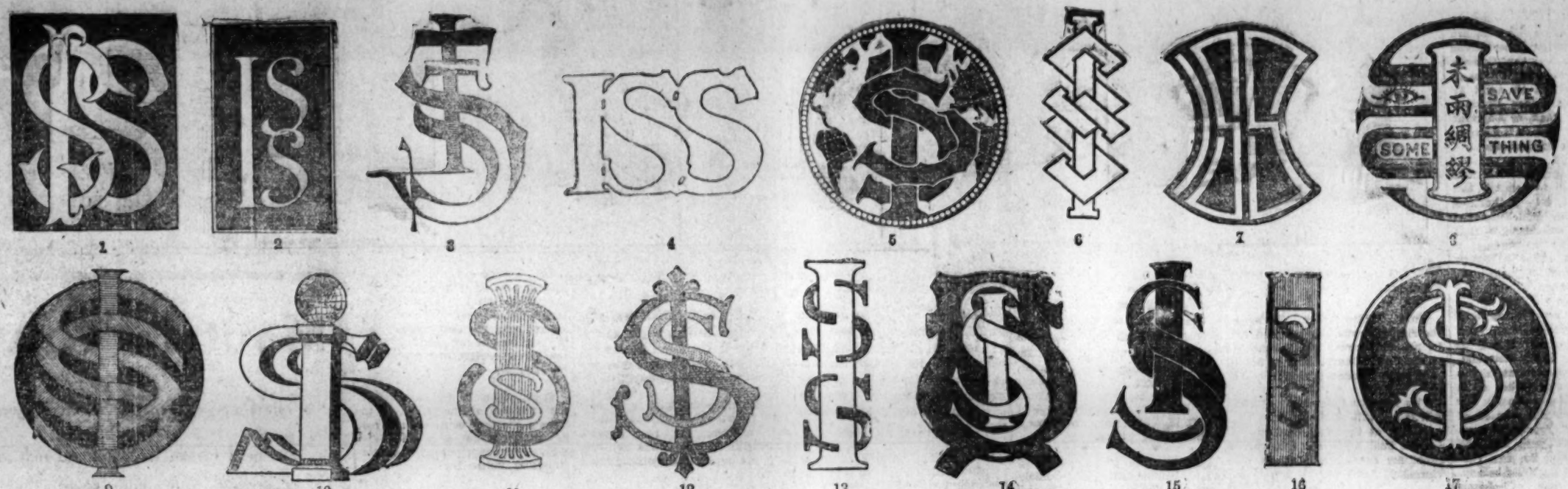

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A

In my opinion monogram No. ..... is the most practica and artistic.

Name .....

Address .....

The number of my Bond is .....

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The decision of the Management will be final and no correspondence concerning the Competition will be answered.

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Only bonafide Bondholders are allowed to fill in Coupon A—but everyone is invited to fill in Coupon B.

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2nd	„	„ $1,000	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	$ 72
3rd	„	„ $ 500	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	$ 36

A Special Prize of One $2,000 Bond fully paid for one year value $144 will be awarded to the person who fills in Coupon B correctly.

N.B.—All S.I.S. Monograms were eliminated.

COUPON B.

B

I estimate that the number of votes obtained by the winning monograms will be

FIRST ..... SECOND .....

THIRD .....

Name .....

Address .....

News Brevities

No. ONE (AH FOO)

All members of the various American organisations in Shanghai are reminded that they should make their reservations for the community dinner and reception to be given Judge Milton D. Purdy, Mrs. Purdy, and Miss Florence Purdy at the Carlton Cafe on April 24, with Mr. D. J. Lewis, Secretary, American Chamber of Commerce, Dollar building, at their earliest convenience.

• • •

Members of the American Legion and ex-service men are reminded of making reservations for the tiffin to be given Consul-General for France M. Wilden at the Hotel Parisien on April 25 with either Commander Gardner Crane, 13 Ezra Road, or Adjutant Larry Lehrbas, The China Press, at their earliest convenience.

• • •

In reply to inquiries from the American Consulate-General, the Kiangsu provincial authorities have informed Mr. Hsu-Yuan, the local Foreign Commissioner, that in view of the brigandage in Hsuchowfu and other Kiangpeh districts, foreigners are urged not to tour these places.

• • •

A memorial service was held yesterday at the Pao Peng Tang Cemetery, Kweichow Road, in honor of Mr. Hang Hsin-tsai, Chekiang Representatives in the Peking Parliament who came down here after refusing to accept bribery for the election of Tsao Kun as President. Condolence messages were received by the family from Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Lu Yung-hsiang. Thirty local and Chekiang organisations participated.

• • •

According to a letter from the Chapei Public Works to the Chapei Fire Brigade, the Settlement authorities have refused to allow the Chapei brigade the use of their hydrants for Chapei fires bordering the settlements.

• • •

The committee in charge of the Tien An Tang announces the dedication of its new church at 1 Shantung Road today at 10:30 o'clock.

• • •

In deference to the request of Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking, the government will appoint Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., who will return to Shanghai today after touring the world for the last nine months, as Minister to Chili. His nomination will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval at once, according to the Sin Wan Pao.

• • •

Being satisfied with the success of the Mukden-Dairen air mail line, the Fengtien authorities will start another service between the provincial capital and Harbin on May 1, according to the Chinese press.

• • •

Mr. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, has forbidden the naturalisation of Korean subjects to be Chinese citizens.

• • •

Hsuan Tung, the last emperor of the Manchu House, has been named a defendant in a suit instituted by the Hun Sheng Bank in Peking, according to the Shun Pao.

• • •

Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking celebrated his 40th birthday on Good Friday. A large number of local Chinese officials went to Nanking on Thursday night and offered their greetings.

• • •

The children of Madame Dietrich's orphanage, assisted by friends, will give a sacred concert in the Union Church Hall at 9:15 on Easter Monday evening.

• • •

The Finance Committee of the Y.W.C.A. will hold a tiffin on April 23, at the New Carlton to discuss final plans for the campaign for funds which opens on Thursday, April 24.

• • •

Mr. George Dankworth, formerly with the Philippine National Bank, who is now in Washington, will return to Manila in the near future to become auditor of the bank, according to the Manila Times.

• • •

Capt. H. L. Heath, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, will arrive in Shanghai on the President Jefferson en route to the United States to head the committee opposed to Philippine independence which will attempt to counteract the work of the Independence commission now in the United States. The Chamber's other two committee members, Mr. John W. Hausermann and Mr. C. M. Cotterman, are already in the United States.

• • •

The Ministry of Education in Peking contemplates the establishment of a big library either in the Temple of Heaven or Peihai, with the sole object of developing the knowledge of the populace.

• • •

A petition from the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration has been sent to the Headquarters of the Commandant of the Metropolitan Forces requesting that immediate measures be taken to drive the Russians out of the hotels near Changhsintien.

• • •

According to advices from Kulun, the proposed establishment of the Soviet Mongolia Bank is to materialise, its Directorate comprising three Russian and as many Mongolian members. The advisory board will be organised by two Russians and four Mongols.

• • •

In view of the increasing unemployment, coupled with the aggravated house-famine, the Soviet Commissaries at Moscow have decided to deny all new comers admission to the city.

• • •

Mr. W. R. Giles, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, the Peking and Tientsin Times and other papers, returned to Peking on Tuesday after an extended vacation trip, most of the time of which was spent in the United States.

• • •

Instructions have been issued to the police of Peking to pay special attention to the secret sale of old books and curios removed from the palaces in the Forbidden City.

• • •

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Irons on Thursday morning at Dr. Fearn's Sanitarium. Mrs. Irons and the baby are reported as getting along nicely.

• • •

At the Hall of the Shanghai Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday evening Miss L. Noblston delivered a public lecture on "Passover and Easter," in which she traced the origins of two of the world's greatest religious and philosophical movements—Judaism and Christianity—both of which have extended their influence far beyond the limited area of their early operation. The vital influence of Moses, the destroyer and builder, in moulding the Jewish idea, and the significance of the first Passover were explained with admirable lucidity.

• •

Z. K. writes in desiring to call the attention of the M. W. L. to certain pictures being displayed in the windows of a Japanese shop on Minghong Road, opposite Hongkew Police Station.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Now If Jeff Had Bail He'd Be Oil Right -:- By Bud Fisher

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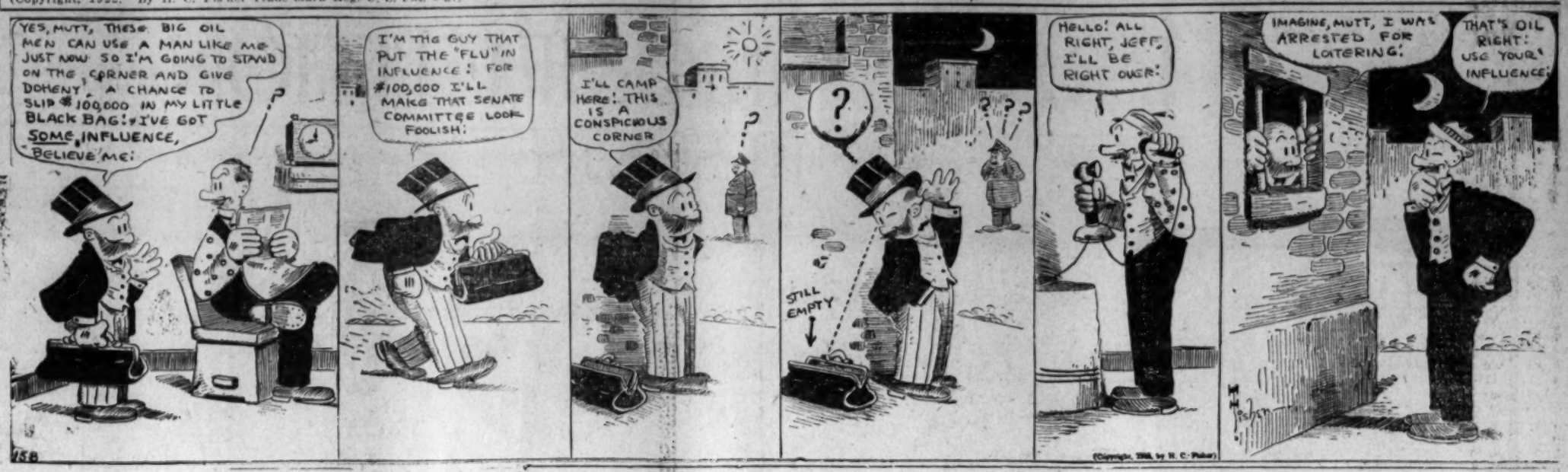
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Finance Commission At Peking Makes Report On Nation's Fiscal Status

(Continued from Page 1)

000 for military subsidies and redemption of different kinds of treasury notes secured upon the Salt surplus, thus leaving only about $7,000,000, unappropriated which can be made use of by the Central Government for military and administrative expenses.

Now according to the latest available figures the annual requirements for administrative expenses are about $58,000,000, and those for military expenses are about $70,000,000, making up a total of $128,000,000. While this does not exceed the amount authorised by the budget of the 8th (1919) year of the Republic, which was adopted by the mandate of November 29th last year as the standard for the retrenchment policy, yet the desperate nature of the situation is easily apparent when we bear in mind that all these sums have to be met out of the meagre amount of only $7,000,000, which is at the free disposal of the Government. In other words, the actual amount remitted to the Government is not more than seven-tenths of the amount collected, while the unappropriated portion available to the Government is only five percent of that amount.

A situation created by the fact that the expenditure of the Government exceeds the amount at its disposal by seventeen times is serious enough. But worse still is the fact that there is also a large amount of unsecured or inadequately secured loans which call for immediate readjustment. Calculating on the basis of the figures given in its official statement of September 1922, the outstanding principal and interest of the loans of the Ministry of Finance amount to $536,000,000, and the portion of the Ministry of Communications which it cannot itself take care of according to a memorandum it has recently prepared and sent to the Commission, amounts to $187,000,000, making up a grand total of $723,000,000. If consolidation bonds were issued, bearing interest only at the rate of 5 percent or 6 percent per annum, the sum required for the payment of interest alone would amount to forty or fifty million dollars a year. Under the present financial stringency when the Government is already facing a deficit of about $121,000,000 per year, the difficulty of providing an adequate sinking fund for the loan service can be readily appreciated.

It is therefore apparent that, if national finance is to be put upon a solid foundation, comprehensive measures for fundamental readjustments must be undertaken at once, both in the way of radically curtailing the expenses and also in effectively increasing the receipts of the Government.

In the first place, the provinces must be made to have a full and clear understanding of the supreme importance of supporting the Central Government, as well as of their proper relation to it, and must desist from the practice of retaining Central Government revenues for provincial uses.

In the second place, national expenditures must be reduced by cutting off every unnecessary item of administrative expenditure, and especially by reducing the military expenses, which now take up seven-tenths of the entire expenditure of the national Government.

On the third place, a temporary national budget, based upon the principle of adjusting the expenditures according to the amount of available revenue of the Central Government should be worked out and followed.

In the fourth place, steps must be taken to expedite the meeting of the Special Customs Tariff Conference to authorise the levying of the 2½ percent surtax, which may bring in an additional revenue of about $25,000,000 per year, and which may, assuming that provision can be made for the necessary administrative and military expenses, be used as a sinking fund for the readjustment of the unsecured loans.

In the fifth and last place, the receipts from the administration of railways, telegraphs, posts and navigation should be kept intact, and be freed from any improper charges upon them. With this and other improvements and reforms introduced into these systems of communication, not only can the loans secured upon them be adequately taken care of, but a surplus may be hoped for which can be used to make up some of the general deficit.

India Government Is Strengthened By Debate In Commons

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, April 17.—The debate on India in the British House of Commons on April 15 is welcomed here as clarifying the situation and strengthening the hands of the Government of India. Politicians who hoped that the Labor-Liberal combination would succeed in carrying an amendment to Viscount Curzon's motion to appoint a commission, are disappointed, and the Indian press angrily declare that the Labor Government has missed an opportunity of getting a favorable verdict from the House of Commons on the Earl of Reading's Government.

Delay On Bill To Recall Karakhan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—The bill, prepared by Mr. Huang Pei-lan, urging that Moscow be requested to withdraw M. Karakhan from Peking, has not been placed on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting of the Senate, but it is learned that Mr. Huang may introduce a motion to the same effect tomorrow. A good deal of interest is being taken in the matter.

Little Transpires At Cabinet Meeting

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—There was little business of importance before this morning's meeting of the Cabinet. Dr. Wellington Koo was again represented by his Vice-Minister, Mr. Shen Jui-lin. It was decided at the meeting that the head of the "Parliamentary Election Preparation Bureau," Mr. Wang Sung-yu, should be relieved of his post in accordance with his own request, and that Mr. Ching Yu-yueh M. P., be appointed to succeed him.

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Final Chess Standings

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, April 18.—In the final round of the International Chess Tournament, Dr. Lasker beat Mr. Marshall, M. Reti beat M. Janowski, M. Maroczy beat Mr. Yates, and M. Capablanca beat M. Boguluubow, while M. Alekhine drew with M. Tartakower.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, April 18.—On the conclusion of the International Chess Tournament, the competitors were placed in the following order:

	Pts.	Won	Lost	Drawn
Dr. Lasker (Germany)	16	13	1	6
M. Capablanca (Cuba)	14½	10	1	9
M. Alekhin (Russia)	12	6	2	12
Mr. Marshall (United States)	11	6	4	10
M. Reti (Austria)	10½	9	8	3
M. Maroozy (Hungary)	10	6	6	8
M. Boguljubow (Russia)	9½	8	9	3
M. Tartakower (Russia)	8	4	8	8
Mr. Yates (England)	7	5	11	4
Mr. Edward Lasker (United States)	6½	2	9	9
Mr. Janowski (United States)	5	3	13	4

The first five win prizes.

Kiyoura Is Under Fire In Exclusion Law Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

census as the quota basis under the Immigration Bill, the quota being two percent of the nationals then resident in the United States.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, April 18.—The Senate's latest amendment to the immigration bill admits twenty-five percent of the 1890 quotas of those countries sending skilled farm laborers to the United States providing that the immigrants agree to go immediately to such states are urgently in need of farm labor. It is the desire of the Senate to keep such immigrants away from industrial centers in order that they may not compete with skilled workers.

President Coolidge, it is reported, is undecided whether to sign or veto the immigration bill because of the Japanese exclusion clause, but he is unwilling to permit the bill to become law because of default on his part.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 18.—The Senate today adopted an amendment to the Immigration Bill, giving farmers preference among would-be immigrants when any State certifies that it is short of farm labor.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 18.—The Senate by 62 votes to 6 passed the Immigration Bill, which now goes to the House of Representatives for discussion of the Senate Amendments.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 19.—Italy will suffer almost as badly as Japan under the Immigration Bill, only 8,224 immigrants being eligible as compared with 45,057 under the existing law. The Italian Ambassador has protested without avail.

Wu To Reinforce Armies In Szechuen

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—It is stated in military circles that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is preparing to send fresh forces to Szechuen. The 1st special division of Shensi troops in Honan, under the command of General Hu Ching-yi, are to be sent up-river in the near future. It is understood that a silent struggle is now in progress between the supporters of General Liu Tsun-hou and those of General Yuan Tsu-ming, while General Liu Hsiang is endeavoring to act as peace-maker.

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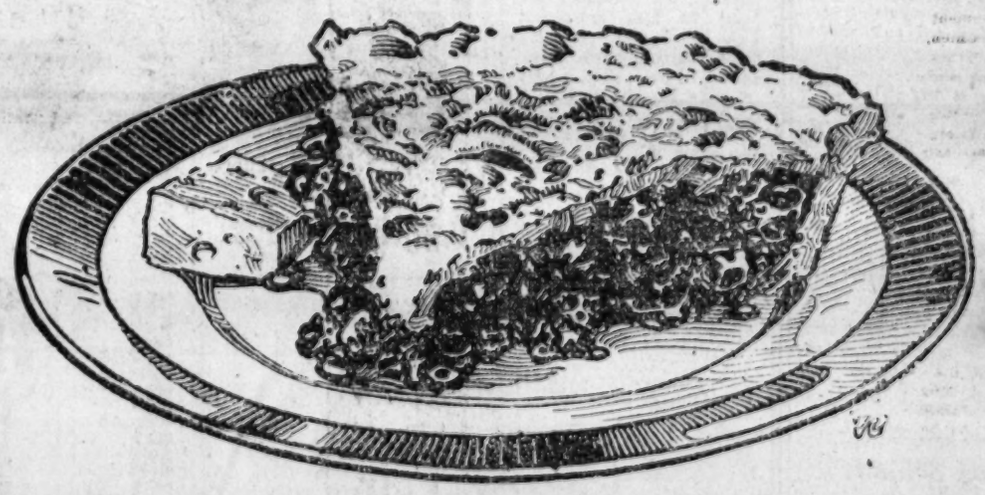

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CHANG CHIEN, JR., TO ARRIVE HERE THIS MORNING

Many Functions Being Planned In His Honor

Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., Special Envoy for the Study of Industrial Conditions Abroad, will arrive in Shanghai on the President Grant this morning at 5 o'clock, according to a wireless message sent by his commission to local Chinese organisations yesterday. This afternoon at 2 o'clock, there will be a reception in his honor to be held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at the North Honan Road headquarters.

The hosts of the occasion will be the chamber, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Bankers' Association and the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. Mr. Chang will address the gathering on the industrial conditions in Europe, America and Japan.

On Monday night at 7 o'clock, Mr. Chang will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Route Ghisi Extention, by local officials. The hosts will be General Ho Feng-lin, the Defence Commissioner; Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Taoying Wang Keng-ting of Shanghai and Haichow; Customs Superintendent Yao Wen-fu; Gen. Wang Ching-cheng, Chief of Staff of General Ho; Colonel Lu Yung-chien, Chief of the Constabulary; Mr. C. P. Yin, Managing-director of the local railways; Magistrate Shen Pao-chang; Salt Commissioner Shen Ei-chang, Director of Chapei Public Works Hsu Jen-tsing; Judge T. S. K. Loh and others.

Other local organisations including the Shanghai Rotary Club, the Pan-Pacific Association, The American Returned Students' Club and the American University Club are planning social functions in his honor.

Senate To Hold Early Hearing On World Court Plan

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 18.—Following receipt of requests from Chambers of Commerce and various Church and women's organisations, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has ordered an early hearing by a sub-committee of the proposal that the United States shall take part in the World Court at the Hague.

Vote In Greece Favors Republic By Great Margin

(Reuter's Service)

Athens, April 18.—The general result of the plebiscite on the future Greek political regime is 768,000 in favor of a Republic and 325,000 against.

American Schools At Constantinople Are Closed By Turks

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, April 18.—The Turks have closed down a new medical school at Constantinople and a women's college which was recently opened by Americans at a cost of £60,000, on the ground that higher education is the Government's exclusive right.

PATTON'S
SUNPROOF OUTSIDE PAINTS
VELUMINA
"The Oil Flat Wall Paint"
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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

Russian Explorer Plans Expedition To Upper Yangtsze

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, April 18.—A new expedition to the upper part of Yangtszekiang and the dead town of Khara Khotan under the leadership of the famous traveller, M. Kosloff, will start in the second half of this year.

Daugherty Will Act As Attorney For Marion Star Owners

(By United Press)

Marion, Ohio, Apr. 15.—It has been learned here that Harry M. Daugherty will act as attorney for the owner of the Marion Star, the paper purchased from the late President Harding, in its libel suit against Frank A. Vanderlip, capitalist, Mr. Vanderlip is being sued for questioning the motive back of the sale of the paper in 1923.

Admit Big Ships To River Scheldt

(Reuter's Service)

Antwerp, April 18.—After a conference between the Belgian and Dutch pilotage authorities it has been decided to allow ships drawing 27 feet, instead of 25 feet as previously, to traverse the Scheldt by the Rilland Channel until April 24. Large ships, however, will only be allowed when the tide is fairly high, and tugs will be compulsory.

PEERLESS INCANDESCENT KEROSENE LANTERNS

Table Lamps, Hanging and Wall Lamps, windproof, economical, safe, give 300 candle-power, consume 95% air, 5% kerosene, thus being the most economical Light in existence. Ideal for Mission Stations, House Boats, and for cutting electric bills right at home.

Table Lamp $9. Lantern $7

Bartlett Yung & Co.
17 Honan Road
Tel. C. 1875

Returned Students Announce Program For This Spring

Three Important Functions To Be Given By Club Shortly

The Program Committee of the American Returned Students' Club announces three important social events to be held shortly under the auspices of the club.

There will be an outing party to Woosung on Sunday, April 27. An orchestra will be provided for the occasion. The program will be arranged by Messrs. L. C Yen and Andrew Zane.

The annual billiard tournament will start on Thursday, April 24. Attractive prizes have been provided. The committee consists of Messrs. N. L. Han Percy Chu and C. C. Kuo.

During this week, a reception will be given in honor of Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., special envoy for the Investigation of Industrial Conditions Abroad.

The club will conduct a membership campaign beginning on May 1. The goal is to secure 200 new members. Mr. Y. M. Koo will be in charge.

One Day They Kiss—
One Day They Quarrel—
and Then They Kiss Again!
IN
BRASS
is told a Dramatic Tale of Marriage and Divorce
By Charles G. Norris
Directed by Sidney Franklin
STARTING
TODAY, APRIL 20th,
At the
Apollo Cinema

Belgian Minister Leaves On Furlough

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—The Belgian Minister, M. Everts, left this morning for furlough in Europe. A number of his colleagues in the Diplomatic Body were among the group who assembled at the station to bid him good-bye.

Australia Planning New Seaplane Base

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, April 18.—The Minister of Defence, Mr. E. K. Bowden, announced today that a new seaplane base would be established at Port Jackson.

President Grant Brings American Mails Today

The Admiral-Oriental liner President Grant with American mails and passengers will arrive at Woosung early this morning and dock in Shanghai after daylight.

The next outgoing mail to the United States will go on the Empress of Australia, which sails from Woosung on Tuesday.

The Empress of Canada, round-the-world tourist ship, which arrives this morning from Southern ports, will also sail for Kobe late on Tuesday.

Severe Earthquake Felt In Mindanao

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, April 19.—A severe earthquake lasting three minutes occurred on April 15 at Davao. Two persons were hurt and many houses demolished, while numerous fissures opened.

MME. LOHMANN
Massage
Violet Rays, Injections and Vaccination. Hours 11-2, 4-6½. 573 Nanking Road, opposite American Drug Co. Tel. C. 178. Residence Avenue Joffre 301 D. Tel. W. 4205.
67033 M 12

● New Departure Bearings
★ Timken Bearings

Millions of Miles

More than hundred thousand owners have covered millions and millions of miles in Overlands equipped with the rear axle shown here. Not a single one of them has reported a broken rear axle!

Service records, comparative tests, measurement and examinations have convinced us that the Overland has the strongest rear axle of any car sold today at or near the Overland price.

Rugged, outstanding value, such as this, is typical of Overland construction throughout, and insures to owners uninterrupted service under the most adverse conditions of travel.

The New Overland
TOURING
ROADSTER
COUPE
SEDAN

The Central Garage
9 Hongkong Road Shanghai
DRIVE AN OVERLAND AND REALIZE THE DIFFERENCE

Spend One Dollar
in admission to the
Charity Fair
to be opened by Mme. Wilden at
The Carlton
On Saturday, April 26, from 2—9 p.m.
and you will benefit
The Building Fund
for the
Home for Destitute Children
conducted by the
Institution of the Holy Family
20 North Honan Road Extension
This space kindly donated by I. Shainin & Co.

Coming Coming

Watch for opening date

"WYANDOTTE"
DETERGENT
in your bath room
At all the Stores, $1.25 per 5 lb. bag. Special quotations for bulk from
The China and Japan Trading Company
42 Kiangse Road Shanghai

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BIOGENE
you will notice
an immediate
Increase in Weight
We can honestly recommend it

新肺癆藥 辟癆精

BIOGENE
the most effective tonic for enriching the blood. Prescribed by medical men in
Tuberculosis
Anaemia and
General Debility
Indispensable in cases of general weakness
At all Chemists

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

17, Nanking Road

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, nice, spacious rooms, containing space one room 675 square feet, one room 1,534 square feet, one room 1,850 square feet, one room 2,000 square feet. Suitable for offices in central district, cold water, steam heating and electric wiring complete. Rental moderate. Please apply to Post Office Box No. 1144.
67203 A 22

TO LET, ground office rooms. Central district, steam heating. Rent moderate. Apply to Shanghai Investment and Trading Company, 19 Kiukiang Road.
66987

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road.
T F 234

OFFICES & GODOWNS; to let, 6, 7, 8 French Bund. Please apply to The Anglo-Danish Shipping Co. 8 French Bund.
66515 A 24

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 8222.
No. 38

LARGE OFFICE, Rental Tls. 350. Very attractive business location, available forthwith. Apply to Box No. 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
10176 M 30

WHOLE building, except ground floor, to be let in August at moderate rental, situation near Bund and principal Banks. Apply to Box No. 987, THE CHINA PRESS.
10177 M 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 128

FOR RENT. Office space. Best location on Nanking Road, near Bund, ground floor. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222.
No. 39

OFFICE suitable for merchants of precious stones, being in first-class concrete modern building, very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box 982, THE CHINA PRESS.
10165 M 30

LARGE ROOMS to let on second floor, facing Nanking Road, Rental Tls. 65, free of taxes. Apply to Box No. 984, THE CHINA PRESS.
0167 M 30

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS.
10168 M 30

OFFICE ROOM to let on 1st floor Nanking Road; very moderate rental. Apply to Box No. 1000, THE CHINA PRESS.
10151 M 26

TO LET. Ground floor offices and godown on Szechuen Road. Rental reasonable. Apply to Box No. 979. THE CHINA PRESS.
10163 M 30

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 231

OFFICES on first floor, splendidly situated, Central district. Available at once. Apply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.
10166 M 30

GROUND Floor Space to let, Kiukiang Road, suitable for shops or banks. Apply to Box No. 1003, THE CHINA PRESS.
10161 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.
10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS.
10162 M 30

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS
10164 M 30 and 4-6 or by Appointment

LAND FOR SALE

THREE mow of land for sale, at Yueyuen Road 3,500 Taels one mow. Apply to Box 790, THE CHINA PRESS.
No. 29

FOR SALE, 10 mow of land for sale, North Szechuen Road Extension, near Public School, Apply to Box No. 1030, THE CHINA PRESS.
10149 M 26

HOUSES FOR SALE

KULING BUNGALOW, FOR SALE. Excellent, furnished bungalow, cool, splendidly located in West Valley, 3½ mow of land on main roads. For particulars and terms apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Telephone, Central 8222.
T. F. 278

A WELL laid out Chinese Garden with 3 Summer houses, lawns and old trees of many varieties. Area over 12 mow. Situated in the Settlement. For further particulars apply Box No. 762, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F 275

FOR SALE. A very desirable property in Yu Yuen Road, consisting of foreign residences, all let under lease. Price T48,000 only. Annual return 12¾ per cent. For further particulars apply to the China Realty Co. Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road.
T F 268

FOR SALE. A nice residence of 10 rooms, with modern conveniences, garage, hothouse, tennis lawns, old trees etc., Area of land over 10 mow. Situated in quiet section of Western District. For further particulars apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road.
T. F. 242

FOR SALE. Two foreign residences, situated in the Eastern district, suitable for factory managers' residences. Price very reasonable as owner wishes to leave town. For further particulars apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road.
T F 269

FOR SALE. Well-situated property in Avenue Road, comprising two foreign residences, both let to good tenants. Area over 4 mow, each house having nice garden and garage. Suitable for large Chinese family. For further particulars to the China Realty Co., Ltd., H. and S. Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road.
T F 266

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1083, THE CHINA PRESS.
10081 M 29

S. Wulff & Co.
is the one who initiated
THE CHEMICAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS IN THE FAR EAST.
No one can equal their work attention and charges.
Office situated at
211a Szechuen Road, near the corner of Ningpo Road,
Tel. C. 2284.
No Branch Elsewhere.
66533

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads)
Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.
Office Hours: 11-1 and 3-9 daily, or by appointment.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54357

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
34 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7093
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1

3 Cents a Word
Minimum
Charge 60 Cents

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

17 Nanking Road

The Shop Window That Comes To Your Arm Chair

17 Nanking Road

All advertisements must be prepaid and replies called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Situations Vacant." You may be surprised at the response if you have not tried it before.

EDUCATED YOUNG Russian girl with good knowledge of English desires a position as a typist or any other office work. Has no previous experience. Willing to start with very small salary. Apply to Box 784, THE CHINA PRESS. 67138 A 25

COMPANION. Younger lady wishes to be a companion to family travelling to America soon. Apply to Box 786, THE CHINA PRESS. 67157 A 22

CANTONESE, house boy, good cook-boy seeks position. Apply to A-Kuang, No. 52 North Kiangse Road. 67160 A 22

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T.F. 66

YOUNG CHEMIST, with German dipl. (Berlin), and many years experience in the East, seeks situation in large chemical business, hospital or laboratorium. Letters under "Batavia" c/o THE CHINA PRESS. 66633

SITUATION WANTED Young girl, competent stenographer, seeks position, hard worker and is willing to accept very small salary. Apply to Box No. 1032, THE CHINA PRESS. 10126 A 30

FOREIGNER, godown man, honest, many years experience, seeks position. Willing accept 75. a month. Apply to Box No. 1025, THE CHINA PRESS. 10136 A 30

BRITISHER, YOUNG, 18 years of age, seeks position as general office assistant, very moderate salary. Apply to Box 1204, THE CHINA PRESS, 10178

DOES ANYONE need a good reliable amah? very careful with children. Also good personal amah. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS. 67055 A 20

IMPORT MANAGER desires position with reputable firm, preferably American or British, thorough knowledge of all import lines. Also efficient accountant with general knowledge of exports. Capable of taking charge branch office. Excellent reference. Guarantee if required. Address Box 762, THE CHINA PRESS. 67019 A 19

FOREIGNER, many years experience in China, good references, willing to work in any capacity. Salary Tls. 150. Apply to Box 1299, THE CHINA PRESS. 10186 A.30

BRITISH SUBJECT 15 years general office experience, seeks position. Salary Tls. 225. Apply to Box 1300, THE CHINA PRESS. 10187 A.30

EXPERIENCED foreigner with knowledge of European language and accounts seeks position in engineering or contractor's office, A. J. references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1258, THE CHINA PRESS. 10184 A 30

STENO-TYPIST, experienced, open for engagement. Will accept moderate salary. A1 references. Please apply to Box No. 1227, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10180

ADVERTISER, agent for special new brand cosmetic with superior qualities, (not too brilliant) seeks for sub-agents. Apply to Box 1130, THE CHINA PRESS. 10103

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a small house, or flat, three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. In French Town preferred, near French Park. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS. 67146 A 22

WANTED. Small furnished house or furnished apartment in the French Town, six months or longer. Reply to Box 782, THE CHINA PRESS. 67132 A 20

APARTMENTS WANTED

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Apartments to Let." Then watch for results.

WANTED, flats or apartments in Central District. Apply to Box 1138, THE CHINA PRESS. 10111

SITUATIONS VACANT

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Situations Wanted."

WANTED immediately by import firm, general office assistant for codework, stock records and accounting, must be fast and accurate worker with neat handwriting, some knowledge of French and German desirable but not essential. Apply stating previous experience, references, and salary required, to Manager, C. P. O. Box No. 408. 67122 A 20

ADVERTISER requires good servants. Can anybody kindly recommend a cook, boy and coolie? Apply to Box 1240, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10183

WANTED Chinese experienced salesman for mineral bye-products for domestic factories. Apply to Box 1128, THE CHINA PRESS. 10102

WANTED. Can anyone recommend a good and experienced cook to Box No. 1131, THE CHINA PRESS. 10104

SUMMER RESORTS

FOR RENT. At Peitaiho for season 1924 a five-roomed house with bath, servants' quarters, tennis court, large grounds. For further particulars apply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS. 67188 A 22

KULING HOTEL KULING. Best and most central situation in Kuling. All rooms with private bathroom and verandah attached. Large dancing hall and lounge rooms. Under Foreign supervision. Daily and monthly rates, Apply: Manager.

TSINGTAO. For Hotel accommodations or private furnished houses, please apply to Box No. 1210, THE CHINA PRESS. 66486 A 22

MISCELLANEOUS

MINUNG INTERESTS. Opportunity to work valuable lead zinc copper mine, big proposition, 50 years lease. Very easy terms. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS. 67128

LOCAL AGENT in the market for waste products of coal. Apply to Box 1127, THE CHINA PRESS. 10101

REAL ESTATE

If you want to buy or sell real estate, do not wait for the other man to put an advertisement under this heading. Maybe he is waiting for you.

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District. Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental, etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

SHOPS FOR SALE

FOR SALE. A real bargain, (owner leaving for home). A well up-to-date equipped cafe and restaurant situated in the best location on the main street in Tsingtau. For further particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 115, Tsingtau. 67102

USED CARS

FOR SALE: Limousine Panhard, beautiful upholstery, special body. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box No. 1056, THE CHINA PRESS. 10074 M 30

FOR SALE, 8-cylinder Scripp-Booth, perfectly new and guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1028, THE CHINA PRESS. 10147 M 26

FOR SALE, just imported limousine car from France. A1 upholstery. Owner must leave soon. Apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS. 10088 M 30

APARTMENTS TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Apartments Wanted." Then take your pick of the apartments which are offered you.

FOR RENT. Well furnished apartment, 4 roomed, with usual facilities. Corner Szechuen and Nanking Roads. Available at once. For terms apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 281

TO LET airy flat of 2 or 3 rooms, all modern conveniences. Situation near French Park. Apply to Box 767, THE CHINA PRESS. 67072 A 20

TO LET. A well furnished flat of two furnished rooms, bathrooms kitchen and lights. Please apply 135 Bubbling Well Road. 67126 A 20

FLAT to be let in September. Modern Building, Rental Tls. 200. Located in best quarter of the city. Apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS 10159 M 30

FLAT to let as a whole or by rooms, furnished or otherwise. Apply to Box 990, THE CHINA 10172 M 30

APARTMENT two rooms, one bathroom and kitchen in two, near Bund. Tls. 120 per month inclusive light, water, taxes. Apply to Box 1121, THE CHINA PRESS. 10095 M 30

UNFURNISHED flat to let, 45 North Szechuen Road. Ask Apollo Theatre. 66821

FURNISHED FLAT of two rooms, with bath and kitchen, in Western District. Modern conveniences. Quiet family. $.95, including light and taxes. Apply to Box No. 1065, THE CHINA PRESS 10077 M 30

ROOM in modern building, best part of city, to let. Moderate rent which includes taxes, light and water. Apply to Box No. 1004, THE CHINA PRESS. 10156 M 30

TO LET in a new modern apartment building, two or three roomed furnished flats, each with modern bath, flush, separate kitchens and servants' quarters, also garage if required. Apply 429 Avenue Joffre or Phone West 3813. 66825 A 19

LARGE flat to let in whole or by rooms, situated near Bund and Nanking Road, immediate occupation. Apply to Box No. 986, THE CHINA PRESS. 10174 M 30

FLAT to be let 1st September, building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box very centrally situated. Modern No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS. 10150 M 28

FLAT to let, Central location, near Nanking Road. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS. 10171 M 30

AN ELEGANTLY furnished flat on Avenue du Roi Albert, with bath and separate kitchen, can be had with or without meals. Cheap rates for quiet person. Apply to Box No. 1066, THE CHINA PRESS. 10078 M 30

PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG. Masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply EC80. Medhurst Road, in Avenue Road. Tel. W. 3611. 66889

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put you own needs in print. The wise man makes his own opportunities. The other sort waits for them to come along.

WANTED active (or silent) partner, any nationality, with Taels 20/30,000 capital for established import, export business. Application treated strictly confidential. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS. 67128

LONDON Agent seeks local connections, import, export. Apply to Box 1119, THE CHINA PRESS. 10093 M 30

ADVERTISER is prepared to entertain purchase of going real estate concern. Apply to Box 1117, THE CHINA PRESS. 10091 M 30

PERSONS looking for reliable agents abroad, please apply to Box 1120, THE CHINA PRESS, who will give full particulars. 10094 M 30

HOUSES TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Houses Wanted." House-owners are waiting for you to take the initiative.

TO BE LET. Rue de l'Observatoire, close to trams and French Park, 5 roomed houses, furnished or unfurnished, with attic and bathroom. Modern conveniences. Apply to M. Darre, 4 Ave. Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527. 67199

UNFURNISHED five roomed house for rent, beginning June 20th, with kitchen, butler's pantry, 2 servants' rooms, etc., 2 modern bathrooms, with hot, cold water and flush. Fine copper screening throughout. Rent taels 95. per month. Fixtures to be taken over. Enquire at 646, Avenue Joffre. 67093 A 20

TO LET from June 1st, eight roomed house in residence section, near Hongkew Park. Gas, water, electricity, ample closet and bathroom accommodation. Garage to let with house or separately. Apply on premises, 207 N. Szechuen Road by appointment. Telephone North 1825. 67144 A 22

TO LET. 121 Avenue Roi du Albert. Immediate occupancy, 4 roomed house, attic, servants' quarters, garage. Apply Koh Teai Tse, 7 Siking Road. 67150

TO LET. Corner house near French Park, 7 rooms, with usual servants' quarters and modern conveniences. T200 per month. Immediate occupation. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. Tel. C. 865. T. F. 243

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tls. 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 30

FOR RENT. From April 17, unfurnished residence on Rue Lafayette, six main rooms with usual servants' quarters, etc., garage, modern sanitation, two bathrooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 279

TO LET 1A furnished residence in Yu Yuen Road, with all modern conveniences, also garage and garden. Owner going home for eight months. Reliable servants may be taken over. Rent, including furniture, Tls. 195 a month. Apply to Box 778, THE CHINA PRESS. 67121 A 20

TO LET. A house, in French town, 6 rooms, 3 bathrooms. All modern conveniences, Arcola heating. No fittings to be taken over. Good opportunity. Apply to Box 777, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. C. 1915. 67117 A 20

TO LET. Modern house, Avenue du Roi Albert. Immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 95. Garage available. Apply to Box 800, THE CHINA PRESS. 67060 A.20

75 TAELS per month, newly built houses on Avenue Joffre. Hot and cold water, kitchen range. Modern sanitation, bath, lavatory, W. C., four rooms, one bathroom, servants' quarters. Apply to International Savings Society, 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Tel. C. 7081-4. 67105 A.20

TO LET. The 676 Avenue Joffre. Modern house with 15 spacious rooms. Reception rooms, dining rooms and halls of parquet floors. Five white tiled bathrooms with all up-to-date conveniences and sanitation. Also a billiard room garden and garage. For particulars apply to Box 1292, THE CHINA PRESS. 66924 A 24

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222. No. 32

FOR RENT. From March 15th, fine large foreign residence on 2½ mow of land on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms three small rooms, four bathrooms six servants' rooms, kitchen pantries, laundry, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water Large garage, porter house. Oak finish and panelings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222. No. 25

TO LET. No. 74D Yu Yuen Road six rooms, two attics, three bathrooms, garage. Rent Tls. 125 per month. Furniture and fixtures may be taken over if desired. Address Box No. 1217, THE CHINA PRESS. or Tel. West 310. T. F 281

HOUSES TO LET

NOS. 24, 25 and 26 Connaught Road. New Terrace residences (six rooms) with garage, garden and every modern convenience. Apply Mr. Liu, 134 Szechuen Road. 67104

SEVERAL FURNISHED and unfurnished residences, To let, Apply to Van Corbach and Deelman, 3 Peking Road. Tel. Central 1168. 67153

FOR RENT. From April 15th for from six to twelve months. Fine large residence on estate of thirteen mow. Excellent location on Avenue Joffre, ten main rooms, ample service rooms, bathrooms, modern sanitary arrangements, sleeping porch, three garages, three tennis courts, vegetable and flower gardens, greenhouse; admirably furnished and with servant staff complete. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 8222. No. 42

No. 25 and 27 Robison Road. Four rooms, with ample servants' quarters, Garage, &c. Immediate occupation. Rent T75 per month. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd. 1 Foochow Road. T F 276

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $600 a month for not less than 3½ months. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080 M 30

NOS. 9 and 11 Ward Road, 7 roomed house, Rent Tls. 75. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67061

NO. 34c Tongshan Road, 6 roomed house with bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 67062

NO. 3 Route Amiral Courbet, 4 rooms with two attic rooms, modern bathroom, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt and Rodgers Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67063

NO. 44 Wonglo Road, 7 roomed house, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67064

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, Pao Shan Road, Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67065

NO. 4a Thorne Road, 4 roomed house with attics. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67066

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, Nos. 4 and 6 Jukong Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1119. 67067

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, Ziang Mow Lee, off Dixwell Road, Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 67068

NO. 10 Fusan Road, off Range Road, 4 roomed house with attic. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 67070

NO. 22b Range Road; further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119.

723 Avenue Haig. Eight roomed residence with modern conveniences, greenhouse, garage, tennis lawn and nice garden. Rent T250 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 1 Foochow Road. T F 272

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 223.

FOR RENT. From April 1st for ten months. House on Avenue Joffre, furnished or unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, garage, if wanted. Garden. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Telephone, Central 8222. No. 45

TO BE LET, commencing first April, North Szechuen Road near Park and tramways), house suitable Japanese tenement Tls. 40-45. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS. 10155 M 30

LOST

LOST grey Persian cat. Reward offered for its recovery. 35 Rue Amiral Courbet. Tel. West 481. 67143 A 22

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own want ad in THE CHINA PRESS under "Furnished Rooms Wanted." Gather in the replies and take your pick.

Connaught House

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET, with full board, large and small rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 882. Tennis Court.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, 12A Quinsan Gardens, centrally situated, comfortable, well furnished single and double rooms, geysers, all conveniences, personal supervision. Daily or monthly rates. Terms moderate. Telephone North 63. 67206 A 22

REAL AMERICAN COOKING take no other. Guard your health. Eat well; sleep well, and you'll stay well. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 67186 A 20

WESTERN PENSION, near Race Course. To let, nicely furnished rooms, good home cooking. Apply to Box 787, THE CHINA PRESS. 67182 A 26

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 378 and 378a, Avenue Joffre. Single and double rooms, with bath, hot and cold water. Prices moderate, with excellent meals and first class service. West 386. 67200 A 20

TO LET, 496a Rue Lafayette, near French Park, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms and garage. Rent Tls. 95. monthly, hot and cold water installations, sanitary flush. Apply to S. Seng, c/o French Tramways Co., 227 Ave. Dubail. Tel. West 2901. 67202

GLEN LINE BUILDING, one large room divided into three smaller rooms, with or without furniture and fixtures. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS. 67164 A 20

PRIVATE family have one well furnished room to let, with private bath, hot and cold water. Full board if desired. Good home cooking. Moderate rate, Wayside district. Apply C.P.O. Box 1099. 67145 A.22

TO LET. Elegantly furnished rooms, with bathroom attached, without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. Tel. No. 3080. 67150 A 22

CENTRAL district. To let, one well furnished room, bathroom attached, with or without board. 19A North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 1848. 67147 A 22

106 Bubbling Well Road. To let, one furnished room, attached bath. Excellent food, tennis court. Very near tramcar. Moderate price. 67136 A 20

TO LET. Comfortably furnished double and single rooms. Good food and service. Apply to 103 Bubbling Well Road (near Race Course). Tel. West 805. 67124 A 24

TO LET. Furnished rooms, with verandah & bathrooms attached. 19 Nanzing Road. 67118 A 24

CENTRAL, to let, newly decorated, well furnished room, large and cool, white bath with running hot water, good cuisine. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 802, THE CHINA PRESS. 67058 A 22

CENTRAL, to let, well furnished single room, with board, white bath with running hot water, good home cooking. Apply to Box 803, THE CHINA PRESS. 67058 A 22

FURNISHED rooms to let, with bath, free, taxes; Tls. 45-65, located close to Nanking Road and Bund. Board may be had by arrangement with dining-room close by, at $50.00 a month. Apply to Box No. 976, THE CHINA PRESS. 10160 A.30

$30. To let in Avenue Road near Carter Road, furnished rooms with bathrooms attached. Including use of 'phone and light. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box No. 1228, THE CHINA PRESS. 10181 A 30

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET. For gentlemen and families, first class board residence in best location in town near Bund and gardens, cool airy rooms, running hot and cold water. Reasonable terms. Apply Mrs. Fowler, 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 67111

OFF SEYMOUR ROAD, well furnished rooms with bath. With board, $90 per month. Apply to Box No. 1064, THE CHINA PRESS. 10076 M 30

TO LET, one furnished room and bath. Quinsan Road. $50. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10170 M 30

CENTRAL, to let, single room, with board. Lift to 3rd floor, 103 Szechuen Road. 67027 A 19

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056. 65913

EDUCATIONAL

EUROPEAN having good knowledge of French & English languages would be willing to take pupils in either languages. Moderate price. Apply to Box 769, THE CHINA PRESS. 67074

SHOPS TO LET

NOS. 14, 45 and 47 Corner Bubbling and Seward Roads. Further particulars, apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 67071

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1200 to 2500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and other particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. No. 40

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 251

LARGE SHOP, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10133 M 30

SHOP, close to Nanking Road, expected to be let by end of year. Rental moderate. Apply to Box No. 1001, THE CHINA PRESS. 10146 M 26

GROUND floor space to let, suitable for Barber Shop, rental Tls. 225. Very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box No. 1005, THE CHINA PRESS 10030 M 31

LARGE SHOP on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN FOR RENT. Central location, on Szechuen Road. First class ground floor godown, space 3500 sq. ft., with sprinkler fire protection. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 277

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

FOR SALE. One rare Persian carpet. Curios. Please apply 307B Ave. Joffre, (near Route Voyron). 67205 A 20

"ACE" Motor cycle with comfortable side-car, in perfect running order, for sale, beautiful and economical machine, 20 H. P. 4 cylinders speedometer, ameter, battery, horn, and seat for third person. Will sell reasonable. Replies to Box 788, THE CHINA PRESS. 67185 A 20

FOR SALE. Motor boat, length 20 feet, breadth 5½ feet. Built of teak wood. U. S. A. "Buffalo Motor, 6 H. P. kerosene or gasoline. Speed about 9 miles per hour. Price Tls. 250. Apply to Mr. Bajeriof, P. O. Box 865. (The Motor boat may be seen at the Nanking Road Jetty, opposite The Bank of China). Painted blue. 67166 A 23

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop "The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

PIANO in good order for hire $14. per month. Apply to Box 785, THE CHINA PRESS. 67155

FOR SALE. I. S. S. bond five years paid and C. O. C. bond three years paid. Reply to Box 783, THE CHINA PRESS. 67132 A 20

MANCHU PRINCE has big lot very valuable old Chinese Curios and scrolls for sale, can be shown to buyers on application. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS. 67128

WANTED second hand billiard table; must be cheap. Apply soon to Box No. 773, THE CHINA PRESS. 10183 A 30

22 CENTS is all you need pay for a bottle of 23-24 ounces pure clean milk from cows, in perfect health. Roselawn Dairy Farm, 35 Tongshan Road, Tel. East 321. 67030 A 19

FOR SALE. Linen for embroidery or household use to be sold cheap. Apply soon to Box No. 1267, THE CHINA PRESS. 10185 A 30

FOR SALE. A second-hand reflex camera, 3¼ by 4¼, with Cook's anastigmat lens F 4.5, one film pack adapter, five plate holders and one carrying case. The whole for $175.00. Apply Burr Photo Co., 9 Broadway. 10152 M 30

WANTED tenders for supply of cinder for private road. Apply to Box 1085, THE CHINA PRESS. 10083 M 30

FOR SALE, loose diamonds at very reasonable rates. Apply to Box 1089, THE CHINA PRESS. 10087, M 30

FOR SALE, Woollen suitings, suitable for spring, $6.00 per yard. Sample will be sent on application to Box No. 1029, THE CHINA PRESS. 10142 M 26

FOR SALE: Just arrived, fresh Palestine almonds, 2½ lbs. for a dollar. Apply to Box No. 1031, THE CHINA PRESS. 10143 M 26

LOANS

MONEY WANTED against security of developed land. Apply to Box 1126, THE CHINA PRESS. 10160

IS THERE A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET?

The things you throw away are worth money.

When you throw them away, you throw away good silver dollars.

Furniture, books, bric-a-brac, and other articles for which you have no further use, may be sold through the aid of classified advertising.

Not to sell these things is like losing money through a hole in your pocket.

Turn to the want ad pages today and note the merchandise offered for sale under "Exchange and Mart." Then write a description of the things you want to turn into cash, mention prices where possible.

THE CHINA PRESS

"The Paper With the Want Ads."

O. I. C.

O. I. C.

Children's Week at the O. I. C.—This Week

O. I. C.

O. I. C.

Is *your* Child Equipped ?

The Duty is *Yours* and not the Child's

Are You Sending the Whole Child to School?

He was such a little chap. But brave? You should have seen him. Books and new pad in hand, he stood with his mother at the gateway while she heaped directions on his small, averted head. He was starting out for his first day at school. But it was the mother, and not he, who felt the tug of dismay at the heart and the start of a tear quickly whisked away.

Downstreet then, whistling and carefree, he trudged on that opening day, while the mother followed him with yearning eyes. Another milestone lay behind. Her baby was gone forever. The boy must prepare for himself a man's place in the world.

IS YOUR CHILD EQUIPPED?

Five million school children in America—a fourth of all the children in all the schools—are not equipped for the work. And what they lack is the most vital weapon of all—good eyesight. They are given splendid school houses, a full equipment of school books—and yet neither parents not teachers realize that many of these children are fighting with the broken sword of faulty vision.

Headaches, nervousness, listlessness, these proclaim the sapping of energy that is probably due to uncorrected eyesight. Difficulty in keeping up with school work is a suggestive symptom. The child who buries his head in his books, the child who squints, cannot learn his lessons properly and is thus not fully armed for the compe itions of later life.

THE DUTY IS YOURS AND NOT THE CHILD'S

These handicapped children have never looked through any eyes but their own and assume that all children see exactly as they do. Naturally, they have not complained about their eyes, and their parents accordingly never dream that their eyes are not normal.

Your child's chance in life may depend upon your taking action now in this matter of his eyesight. The O.I.C. Scientific Staff, through many years of research work, has contributed much toward better vision for children. Get the facts about your child's eyes.

We love children and take special interest in their eye troubles.

We are building this business—the largest in the Orient—for tomorrow and the future.

The children of Today are the men and women of Tomorrow—that is the purpose behind this offer

---

This offer means an actual loss to us Today but good will is our profit for the future.

1. EYE EXAMINATION
   Thorough & Authoritative by Registered, Licensed Optometrist with the aid of the most modern equipment in China and
   IF NECESSARY
2. FINEST QUALITY LENSES
   made in our own factory on the premises
3. COMFORTABLE DURABLE FRAME
   fitted by our expert opticians
4. RE-EXAMINATIONS
5. LENS-CHANGES
   FREE FOR ONE YEAR
   } as often as necessary to care for the childs' eyes.
6. ADJUSTMENTS FREE OF CHARGE

One inclusive fee, including Examination, Glasses and Service for:—

$10.00

Oculists' Institute Co.

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

NOTED SOCIETY WOMAN HOLDS UNION CARD.

紐約著名點綴會之花及油畫一大家湯麥司夫人因從事繪畫一舞臺佈景恐遭工黨反對故特入會領取憑証云

Mrs. Clara Fargo Thomas, of New York, noted society woman and mural painter, has been obliged to become a member of the Scene Painters' Union and hold a union card, in order to do her stage work. The union men, regularly employed in the business, objected to working with a non-union artist. She is shown at work on a theater stage.

PRINCESS MARY'S SON HAS BIRTHDAY.

英國女公主瑪麗與其週歲幼子

Above is an exclusive photograph of Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles), only daughter of the British rulers, with her son, the Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, photographed in London on the occasion of his first birthday.

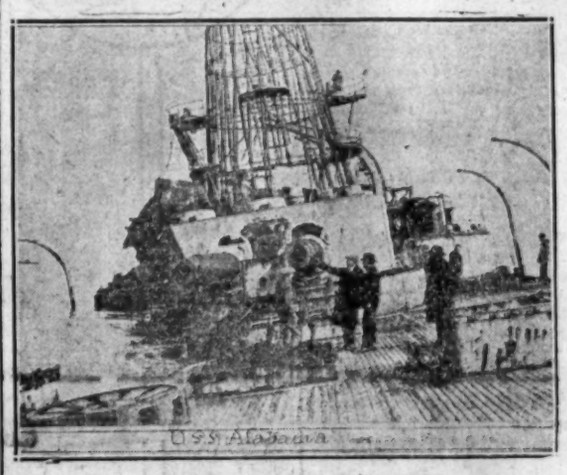
MILLIONAIRE OF 80 TO WED AUTHOR.

波斯登女著作家狄根生年五十六歲近下嫁八十歲富豪金伯爵室云

Mary Bliss Dickinson, 56, of Boston, prominent in the Mother Craft Movement and editor of the magazine, "Mother Craft," is soon to wed Lemuel C. Kimball, 80, Boston millionaire philanthropist, whose first wife died many years ago. Both the Kimballs and Dickinsons have been prominent in Boston society for more than a century.

WHAT AIRPLANE BOMBS DO TO BATTLESHIPS.

美飛機用炸彈拋擲軍艦之試驗



Captain E. W. Bonaffon, officer in charge of the sale of naval vessels, is shown here with steel and wrecking experts inspecting the hulk of the old U. S. S. Alabama, preparatory to selling it at auction for scrapping. The hulk of the old vessel lies in the mud of Tangier Sound, lower Chesapeake Bay, where it was partially sunk by army aviators in bombing tests.

PRETTY DRY AGENT MAKES RECORD.

美國自禁酒後僱有女調查員種案纍纍成績頗佳云

Kentucky, noted for its "moonshine" and beautiful women, has developed record-breaking women dry agents since the prohibition laws went into effect. Miss Bessie Winton, only 20, of Frankfort, has taken a dozen "big cases" in court and has never looked down the sinister barrel of a moonshiner's rifle. She does not carry a weapon, nor do Alice Henry and Mathilda Scott, her assistants.

CABINET MINISTER'S WIFE LIKES WORK.

英國貴族格蘭史夫人其喜工作與喜研究政治同國中乃夫人親製麵包之情形云

Mrs. J. R. Clynes, wife of the new Lord of the Privy Seal in Ramsay MacDonald's first Labor Ministry in England, likes labor in reality as well as in politics. She is shown kneading dough for bread in the kitchen of her official residence, No. 11 Downing Street, London.

CONVICTS IN JOHN D.'S BOYHOOD HOME.

火油大王洛基弗洛之故屋

This house near Moravia, N. Y., boyhood home of John D. Rockefeller, is used by road workers from the Auburn, N. Y., State's Prison as their domicile while improving the Rockefeller Highway.

WAITING FOR WATER TO COME UP AND MEET HIM.

美國著名游泳家克拉格技顏驚人

This wonderful action picture shows "Tubby" Kruger, holder of many world's swimming records, poised in midair, waiting for the water to come up and meet him. The photograph of the dive was taken at Miami, Fla., where he competed against the best swimmers of America.

EDISON OBSERVES 77TH BIRTHDAY.

世界著名發明家愛迭生氏近方舉行七十七歲生辰云

Thomas Alva Edison, world famous inventor, pictured outside his plant in West Orange, N. J., giving orders to one of his foremen, celebrated his 77th birthday as he had celebrated others in the past—by hard work.

CONGRESSMAN WORKS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

國會議員康乃及其弟現均爲喬琪湯法律大學學生云

College boys in the past have done many things to work their way through college, but it remained for William P. Connery, Jr., Congressman from Massachusetts, and his brother, Lawrence J., to hit upon the clever idea of going to Congress to work their way through Georgetown University Law School. Mr. Connery, a freshman in the school, hopes to be re-elected and thus be enabled to finish. His brother, who is his secretary and who also is a law student, hopes that wish is realized.

Bolshevism Dead In Czecho-Slovakia

Foreign Minister Benes Predicts Monarchy Will Win In Germany

BY DREW PEARSON

Prague, March 22.—Czecho-Slovakia fought Bolshevism by letting Bolshevism fight itself.

The more steam there was blown off about Bolshevism, the sicker people became of it.

The more Communists there were who went to Russia to see for themselves, the less enthusiasm there was when they returned.

That is part of the dramatic history of the birth of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, graphically pictured to me by one of its founders, Dr. Eduard Benes.

President Masaryk, son of a blacksmith, plus Foreign Minister Benes, son of a peasant equals Czecho-Slovakia. That is a political equation which Europe recognies as no less variable than the arithmetical rule that two and two makes four. It is a strange team:—Benes, forty years old, a former student of Masaryk's, pulling in the same harness with this stately professor twice his age. It is a common saying in the republic that Benes supplies the brains, Masaryk the dignity. Most of the President's speeches are in two parts: one philosophical and polemical; the other political and practical. It is recognized that Masaryk writes the first, Benes the second. Masaryk is a Slovak; Benes a Czech, and together they make Czecho-Slovakia.

FROM PLOUGH TO POWER

A few years ago Benes guided two oxen and a wooden plough in the fields of his father. Today he guides most of Central Europe. The steps between include study in the French universities of Dijon and Sorbonne, a professorship of sociology in the Prague high school, the leadership of the secret republican brotherhood, the war, revolution, and last September the crowning event—election to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. But I'll let Dr. Benes tell the story himself.

On a hill dominating this picturesque city is a giant castle from which the Government of the Hapsburgs once glowered down upon Bohemia. Today its medieval walls house the offices of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

Up long flights of stairs, through twisting tunnels, I climbed to this castle and finally was shown into a great reception room. Its gorgeous chandeliers and beautiful tapestries smacked of regal Hapsburg receptions, but democracy, more concerned with everyday work than pompous show, had allowed the polished floor to lose its lustre and the golden furniture its brilliance. At the other end of the vast room, almost hidden behind a desk piled high with papers, sat a diminutive man. He did not stop working until I had half crossed the room, then he rose and greeted me in English, which if acquired, as they say, since 1914, was miraculously perfect.

FIGHTING COMMUNISM

"How did Czecho-Slovakia fight off Bolshevist propaganda?" was my first question.

"By letting it fight itself," Dr. Benes came back quickly. "For our size, we probably had more communist propaganda within our borders than any other European country. But neither President Masaryk nor I believe in force and we let anyone who wanted to discuss communism, discuss it. If anyone wanted to go to Russia, we gladly issued a passport. I used to tell them, 'I know Trotsky and these gentlemen myself. Go and have a talk with them.' They went away enthusiastic, and came back disillusioned.

"We even allowed the Russian Trade Delegation to enter our country, before any other European nation had admitted them. Our policy was that as long as they kept quiet they could stay. The first delegation started to issue propaganda, and we threw it out. The second did the same thing, but now we have a man who knows enough to keep quiet.

"As long as people discussed communism peacefully, we made no protest. But once when Bolshevism was at the height of its power, they began to use force, and staged a revolution. Then we used force in return. We arrested 3000 people and sentenced them to from six to ten years' imprisonment.

"That sounds brutal, doesn't it?" Dr. Benes continued. "But a few months later we granted amnesty to the entire lot. So our people know that we mean business, and yet we can forgive and forget. That was the end of communism.

MANY OTHER WORRIES

"But we have had a good many other worries. We have been surrounded on all sides by enemies—by political upheavals, by Bolshevism and monarchism. Hungary had its Bela Kun and its King Carl, Croatia its Raditch, Germany its Liebnecht and its Ludendorf, but we have remained a fairly stable, entirely democratic republic. We are a democratic people. For centuries we have been fighting absolutism—the Hapsburgs. This struggle—this spirit of democracy had grown into us, had become part of us. Without it perhaps we should not exist today. No other central European country had it to the same degree. Germany is still monarchistic at heart and so is Hungary. Jugoslavia and Roumania, democratic countries, still have their monarchs. Poland is having her difficulties.

"But we are a democratic people. The President is the son of a poor blacksmith. I am the son of a peasant. We have no peerages, because we would not allow the Hapsburgs to establish them.

RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

"We had a plan of reconstruction. Now this was most important. Some people thought that once the war was over all would be Utopia. But this period of readjustment after the war must last a long time—in Germany there will be chaos for ten or fifteen years more—and this may be almost as serious socially, economically, and politically as the war itself. The babies of today, when they grow up and read history, will say that the Black Age began in 1914 and did not stop in 1918 but went on and on.

"So we had a plan of reconstruction, which took several forms. First, internal prosperity. We were able to show our people that they had gained something and they must not lose it. We had their confidence and they permitted themselves to be taxed heavily. We are the highest taxed people on the continent of Europe. The first year we collected one-half of every man's income. We were able to show them, that by giving half, the half which remained in their own pockets became doubly valuable. And this was true. Simply by increasing the value of the kronen, the remaining half of their income automatically doubled. Meanwhile," and this was said with considerable emphasis, "we printed not one kronen of paper money.

"Besides this, we had a plan to guarantee our national security. A small country, surrounded on all sides by enemies, as ours is, must have security either by armies or by alliance. That was the purpose of the Little Entente. Roumania, Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia, who have most to fear from the Hapsburgs, guarantee each other's security against their return."

Dr. Benes had been talking rapidly, nervously, twisting from side to side in his huge chair, gesticulating with both hands, driving his points home. I had had no opportunity to interrupt him even had I wished. Now he paused, and gave me opportunity to ask:

"Is not Czecho-Slovakia in a dangerous position if Germany goes communist?"

"She will not go communist," was the quick response.

"Then if she goes monarchist?"

"Yes, that must come. The German people are not yet strong enough to prevent it, and their leaders are not sincere democrats and also do not understand that the minute the monarchy is restored Germany loses the sympathy of America and England and gives Poincare a free hand."

"Do you not fear that Horthy will ally the Hungarians with Hitler and the Bavarians?"

"No, I do not fear it. Monarchy in Germany will have no effect on Czecho-Slovakia, because it will have too much opposition from the outside world. And Hungary will not go monarchist."

Our London Letter

Visit Of American Bar Association; Briton's Taxes Four Times The German's; Father And Two Sons In Parliament; Government Assists Farmers

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, Feb. 29.—Rather elaborate arrangements are being made for the visit of the American Bar Association to this country in July as the guests of the English lawyers and the Canadian Bar Association.

The official program will last about a week and is now planned as follows:

July 19, Saturday.—Arrival in the Berengaria and the Aquitania.

July 20, Sunday.—Service in Westminster Abbey.

July 22, Tuesday.—Dinners at the various Inns of Court.

July 23, Wednesday.—The Lord Mayor's banquet, Guildhall.

July 25, Friday.—Official dinner in Westminster Hall.

In addition, the University of London proposes to hold a reception at the Imperial Institute and the Scottish and Irish Bars have sent cordial invitations to visit Edinburgh and Dublin, while other offers of hospitality are literally showered on the reception committee.

The Sulgrave Institution has sent an invitation to visit Sulgrave Manor, the home of the Washington family, and the trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace have also invited a visit to Stratford-on-Avon.

Among the prominent American visitors will be Chief Justice Taft, Secretary Hughes, and Mr. J. W. Davis, former Ambassador to London.

RUINOUS TAXATION

A comparison of the national taxation of different countries has just been compiled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden. These figures show that British taxes are nearly four times those of Germany. The taxation per head, converted to sterling at par, is as follows:

	(Actual) 1913-14 £ s. d.	(Estimate) 1923-24 £ s. d.
United Kingdom	3.11.0	15.18.0
France	3. 7.0	6.18.2
United States	1. 7.11	6.14.10
Italy	2. 2.8	3. 6.11
Germany	1.10.8	4. 1.4
Canada	3. 8.2	7.19.8
Australia-C'wealth	3. 8.1	8. 1.9
States	1. 8.11	3. 4.2
S. Africa-Union	1. 9.0	3. 9.11
Provs.	0. 4.9	0.11.9
New Zealand	6. 3.0	12. 5.3

The figures for the United States represent Federal taxes only, in addition to which there are numerous other taxes, state, municipal, etc., which would bring American taxation near to the head of the list.

Regarding France, it is claimed that although the French are heavily taxed, they are not paying the full amount taxed. Certainly, the German industrialists have managed to wangle their taxes.

It seems to be a trait of human nature to "short-change" the Government, just as it is perfectly natural for a woman to smuggle things through customs—and be proud of it!

FATHER AND TWO SONS IN PARLIAMENT

By his election yesterday for Burnley, Mr. Arthur Henderson will now join his two sons in the House of Commons—Mr. Arthur Henderson, Jr., who sits for South Cardiff, and Mr. W. W. Henderson, who represents Enfield.

A noteworthy fact in connection with yesterday's by-election is the striking increase in the Labor vote. Last December the total Labor vote in Burnley was 16,849; yesterday the total votes cast for the Labor candidate (Mr. Henderson) was 24,571, an increase of nearly 50 percent in two months.

This may or may not indicate the probable results of further elections, but there can be no gainsaying the fact that Labor is in the ascendency in England at the present time.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTS FARMERS

The Minister of Agriculture announced last night that the Government had adopted the following proposals for giving assistance to the farmers:

(1).—State assistance to co-operative agricultural societies;

(2).—Advisory Committee to consider applications for such State loans;

(3).—Experts to advise co-operative societies on marketing their produce.

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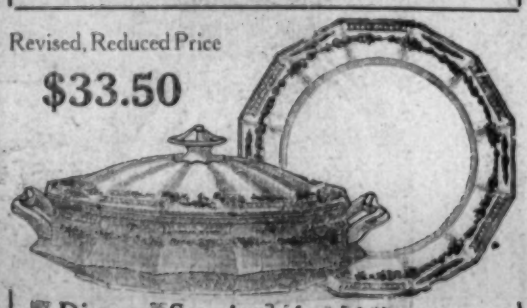

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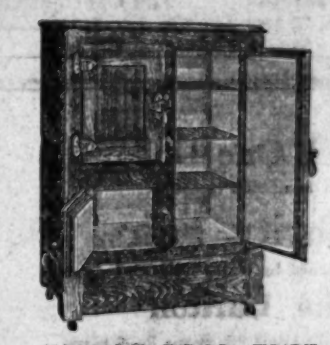

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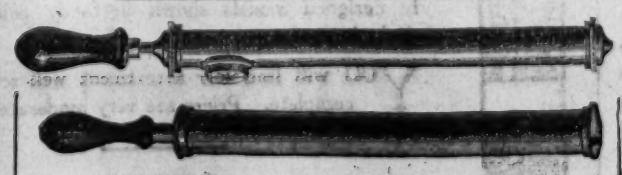

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California's Anti-Alien Land Law

A Presentation Of The Case From The Californian's Point Of View--The Charges Made

BY EDIAS TOBENKIN

(In The New York Times)

For 16 years the "Japanese question" has been a matter for argument, excoriation and bad blood within the State of California. East of the Sierra Nevadas it scarcely penetrated. By the decision of the United States Supreme Court last November upholding the alien land laws of the States of California and Washington, the Japanese issue has been raised to national and international importance.

The Supreme Court has given its latest decision within a year after it had confirmed rulings by the Federal courts which declared that the Japanese are not "free white persons," and consequently are not eligible to American citizenship under existing naturalization laws. The 1922 decision was far-reaching in its political effects. The latest decision has as profound an effect in the field of economics.

Three rules were laid down by the Supreme Court: Japanese are barred from owning land in the States of California and Washington; they are barred from owning stock in land-owning corporations and they are prohibited from entering into contracts with landholders for a division of crops. Legally, and in every other way, this last decision is a corollary of the first, denying citizenship to the Japanese.

THE ECONOMIC RESULT

Each State, said the Supreme Court, may enact laws prohibiting aliens from owning land within its borders, provided such laws do not interfere with existing treaties. The laws of California and Washington prohibit the ownership of land by aliens "who have not declared their intention to become American citizens." Under existing naturalization laws, "Japanese, Chinese and Malays" can not become citizens. Hence they fall within the scope of the California and Washington laws and cannot own land within these States.

While the political complications that are due to follow the decision are as yet only faintly outlined, the economic disarrangement created by it, at least in the State of California, is already quite distinct.

Though among the youngest newcomers to the Golden State, the Japanese have cut a wide swath in California's farming pursuits. Of the 132,000 Japanese in the United States 100,000 more or less, live in California. But while composing only 3 per cent of the State's population the Japanese have taken hold of California's agriculture to a greater degree than the immigrants from any other country.

Full official figures about the extent of their land holdings in the Golden States are available for the year 1919 only. In that year the Japanese were in control of one-eighth of California's total of 2,893,500 acres of irrigated land—of 458,056 acres, to be exact. They owned outright 29,105 acres of this land; the rest was leased. The value of the crops raised by them in the year 1919 was $67,145,730.

The Japanese dominate California's output of celery, berries, asparagus, cantaloupes, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, mixed vegetables and delicious fruits, producing from 80 to 95 per cent of the yearly crop. Some of the best peach orchards are owned or controlled by them.

REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND

By the terms of the Supreme Court decision the contract relations between 30,000 Japanese adults, who to date have been operating more than half a million acres of the most fertile land in the State on a cropping basis with American landholders, are automatically dissolved. The Japanese can no longer work this land as before. That any large number of Japanese will enter the employ of American landholders as individually hired farmhands, in view of the disinclination to such a status fostered among them by their national leaders, seems highly improbable.

There can be no wholesale replace ment of the Japanese on the land. Skill is important in the raising of every one of the mentioned products. The Japanese are experienced farmers and gardeners. California's readjustment, in consequence, will have to take more than a surface trend. It is already widely conceded that there will have to come about a redistribution of land within the State.

States. The large landholders who, by turning their land over to Japanese cropping companies, have in the past been able to keep their vast estates together, will now be compelled to break up their estates into small parcels and sell these parcels to individual settlers or wouldbe settlers on the land.

It is in this prospect of breaking up the large estates and making good land available in small parcels and at a reasonable rate that many of those who deplore the Supreme Court's decision in principle, being against all race or class discrimination, see some compensation in its working out. Regardless, however, of the far-reaching changes that the Supreme Court's decision is sure to usher into the life of their States, Californians, on the whole, have met the decision with exultation.

With the exception of the large estate owners and of certain groups of idealists centered about Stanford University, chief of whom is Dr. David Starr Jordan, the friends of the Japanese in California, are few and far between. Even among liberals and radicals the Japanese question has to be touched lightly, for the liberals and radicals generally side with labor on political matters in the State—and labor is universally and bitterly anti-Japanese.

JAPANESE "EFFICIENCY" TOO GREAT

What are the underlying causes of the Japanese question in California? What fostered it? Where were its beginnings?

The universal complaint aginst the sons of Nippon in the Golden States lies in what istermer their "Oriental efficiency and drive." What the Californian understands by the term "efficiency" when used in connection with the Japanese was made clear as far back as June, 1920, by Governor of the State at that time, William D. Stephens. In a letter to the State Department transmitting a report on the Oriental situation in California, Governor Stephens wrote:

> The Japanese, with his strong racial instinct, acquires his piece of land, and within an incredibly short period of time large adjoining holdings are occupied by people of his own race. * * * The Japanese, by very reason of their use of economic standards impossible to our white ideals—that is to say, the employment of their wives and their very children in the arduous toil of the soil—are proving crushing competitors to our white rural populations. The fecundity of the Japanese far exceeds that of any other people that we have in our midst.

The oldest and most persistent foe of the Japanese in California is organized labor. As far back as 1888 a San Francisco ship owners' association manned several of its vessels with Japanese. That act marked the first breach between organized labor and the Oriental in California.

Organized labor's view of the Japanese question is outlined by a leading trade unionist in San Francisco in these words:

> The Japanese come from a country where wages until very recently averaged only 14 cents a day and where the pressure of population was such that the food problem was always acte. Japan has 375 persons to the square mile, while we have only 35. To eke out a living the Japanese in Japan had to work hours that were twice the length of our American eight-hour day. His wife and children had to do likewise.
>
> We have no quarrel with the Japanese for what they have done in Japan. But when the Japanese workman comes to America, where he employs not medieval tools, but twentieth century machinery, where he employs tractors and auto trucks, where he uses gas and electricity as any white worker does, and then turns around and works "Japanese hours;" works 17 and 18 hours a day, then we object. The Japanese is clever and skillful. He has adopted American civilization in production, but he does not adopt American standards of wages, hours and family life. He has no holidays and no Sundays. He sets a pace that is beyond the white man's strength to endure.

CHARGES MADE

Specifically the Japanese are charged by organized labor in California with maintaining sweatshops, with driving white female domestics out of employment, with forcing 250 shoe repair shop men out of San Francisco, with cutting into the white laundry business, with underbidding white building contractors from 20 to 60 per cent and with controlling all unskilled labor on the railroad.

It is the relation of the Japanese to the land, however, that sets the entire State against him.

Briefly, the Japanese farmers, or rather the Japanese societies and companies which direct the colonization of their countrymen in California, are charged with studiously aiming to control the most fertile lands of the State, and with obtaining this control by resort to so-called "shock troop" methods. As soon as the Japanese get into a territory their high rate of industry and their low standard of living, it is asserted, bring them at once into conflict with the scheme of things adhered to by American settlers, with the result that Americans are forced to leave.

In his campaign for land ownership, according to former Governor Stephens, the Japanese have "evaded the spirit of the anti-alien land legislation passed in 1913," and through resort to certain legal subterfuges "have frustrated the very purpose of the enactment." These evasions, Governor Stephens charges, "have been accomplished through the medium of corporations, trustee stock ownership, trustee land ownership and the device of having native infant children of Japanese parentage made grantees of agricultural lands controlled and operated exclusively by their non-eligible parents."

The land question inevitably leads into and is linked with what Californians term the "inner government" of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast.

You may travel up and down the State of California for months, and at no time will you meet with a Japanese tramp or mendicant. Others there are. The Austrian or Hungarian, Scotch or Irish laborer, down on his luck, may be seen drifting, his rolled-up blanket strapped to his back, in search of work, in search of a meal. But not the Japanese.

SEMI-OFFICIAL CONTROL

The Japanese take care of their own poor. Japanese societies takes care of their own jobless. By itself this is a worthy thing. The Californian, however, points to it as a part of the Japanese "inner government" in the State. Precisely as the Japanese societies will not permit the Japanese laborer to become a charge upon the community, they control him in other ways.

Thus it is alleged that Japanese agricultural laborers have almost completely eliminated from California's labor market as individual applicants for jobs. They are moved about, but their associations and societies on the coast as troops are moved, in companies, and with well-planned intent.

Control of immigrants by padrones or labor agents is not new. Italian and other Southern and Eastern European immigrants, on first landing in America, are manipulated by labor agents of their own nationality. These agents, however, have no sanction from their Government; they act as individuals, and the immigrant is sure to outgrow them.

With the Japanese societies on the Pacific Coast the case is different, and control by them seemingly does have a sort of semi-official character, because of the limitations that are placed upon the Japanese immigrants by both the American and Japanese Governments, if for no other reason.

Japanese immigration to America dates from the year 1885. Five years earlier there were only about 150 Japanese in the United States. In 1885 the Japanese Government officially permitted Japanese to leave their country, but with the "express stipulation that the emigrants should never lose their allegiance to the Mikado." A year later the Emigrants' Protective law was enacted by the Japanese Parliament (1890 was the first year in which the Diet convened) stipulating that "every laborer leaving the country should have one responsible surety at home who could be compelled to provide for his care during sickness and, if necessary, for his return."

DIRECTED FROM JAPAN

No sooner was this law passed than there sprang up in Japan a number of emigration companies that undertook to provide the would-be emigrant with surety, and also supplied him with transportation and gave him a job at his destination. These emigrant companies became brokers in Japanese labor for employers in the United States. They grew enormously wealthy. Some of the leading statesmen of Japan were among their stock holders. Their official position and power grew, both in their native land and in the United States.

Under changed names and various guises, it is alleged, these emigrant societies, having the good will, if not the actual approval, of the Japanese Government, have been directing Japanese emigration to the United States and have been molding the character of Japanese labor here, putting it on a footing entirely different from that on which immigrant labor from other countries rests.

Let a white man fail in an agricultural enterprise in California, it is pointed out, and his mortgage will be fore-closed. If a Japanese fails, his property is taken over by another Japanese quickly, and with scarcely any publicity. The transaction bears the ear-marks not of being the individual enterprise of coming from one of the Japanese landholding companies, which see to it that land once acquired by a Japanese shall not be permitted to revert to a non-Japanese owner.

Japanese immigration to the United States since the year 1907 has been governed by the Gentlemen's agreement into which President Roosevelt entered with the Japanese Government. By the terms of his agreement, Japanese were to come to America "exactly as Americans go to Japan;" meaning, in effect, that travellers, students, persons engaged in international business and men who sojourn for pleasure or study were to have freest access from one country to another. Laborers, however, "men who want to take up farms, men who want to go into small trades, or even into professions where the work is of a non-international character," were to be kept out.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

It is charged vehemently by critics of the Japanese in California that the Japanese societies and associations, the "inner government" of the Japanese in America, have reduced this Gentleman's Agreement, which Americans subscribed to in good faith, to a scrap of paper. The Japanese societies on the coast, it is asserted, have designated as "students" thousands of young Japanese who, after spending a few weeks in American schools, "disappeared to accept employment and later to show up as proprietors of various business enterprises or as the owners or lessees of farms."

It is further charged that under various subterfuges these societies obtained admission to the United States of 5,740 picture brides between July, 1911, and February, 1920; that upon their arrival many of these brides were set to work on farm lands, and that Japanese have been smuggled in by way of Mexico.

Former Governor Stephens stands back of practically all of these accusations. He imputes no bad faith to the Japanese Government, but he charges a "lack of entire good faith on the part of the Japanese" in California.

The answer of the Japanese thus far has been less a denial than a blanket plea for tolerance and for America's continuance of her traditional policy of hospitality and asylum.

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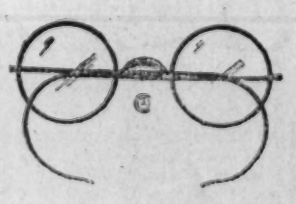

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Interesting Paper Given On Wharves In The Whangpoo

An interesting and instructive paper on "Deep Draft Wharves in the Whangpoo," by Mr. Karl Bryhn, Dipl. Eng. (Stockholm), was read before the Engineering Society of China at its meeting of last Tuesday. The paper, read by Dr. H. Chatley, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in the absence of Mr. Bryhn, is as follows—reference to the several charts and tables being left out:

This paper represents an analysis of several investigations, tests and studies on wharf design made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board's engineering staff including the writer at different times, especially in connection with and following the Shanghai Harbor Investigation 1919-1921, undertaken by the Board in order to investigate the technical and economical problems involved in a further development of the Shanghai Harbor. Its preparation is made at the request of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Conservancy Board and presented to the Engineering Society with his consent.

Before proceeding with the details of the paper it should be stated that the type of wharf to be discussed is that for an open tidal harbor and not one for a closed dock. Although the cost per foot of the latter is lower than that of the former, the cost of a harbor unit of the latter type, on the other hand, is at present higher, the cost of locks, etc. exceeding the saving in other respects. The Committee of Consulting Engineers, Shanghai Harbor Investigation, 1921, definitely recommended docks of the open type to be built in the first instance. The definition of a "deepdraft wharf" might be put as a wharf to accommodate ocean-going vessels, i. e. ships requiring a berth with say 26 ft. depth and more at low water.

Among the factors that affect the design of a deep-draft wharf in the Whangpoo the following six will be discussed in this paper:

(a) nature of soil and subsoil
(b) non-salinity of the river water
(c) tides and currents
(d) climate
(e) factors of general character
(f) materials and labor

The three first mentioned factors having been subjected to special investigation, will consequently be dealt with more extensively, while the three latter will be only touched upon.

An attempt will be made to illustrate the characteristics of these six groups and after determination of their influence in connection with design to sketch out the most economical type of wharf according to local conditions.

SOIL AND SUBSOIL

Extensive investigations as to the character of the soil and the subsoil in the Shanghai district were undertaken in connection with the Shanghai Harbor Investigation and the results thereof have been published in the Board's S. H. I. Series Report No. 7 on "Special Investigations." It was found that blue clay predominates to a depth varying from 65 to 135 feet intersected at various levels by thin layers of fine sand. Solid bottom has not been found in the vicinity of Shanghai or along the Whangpoo. The properties of the clay have also been carefully studied and it has been proved that the clay is a material of a certain elasticity and that cohesion plays an appreciable part in its behavior. The character of the soil and the subsoil effects the stability of structures along the waterfront both with regard to its bearing power and also on account of the horizontal thrust it exercises on the structures.

The low bearing power of the ground, which is well-known to engineers and architects in Shanghai, necessitates a wharf construction as light as possible, i.e., a pile-structure. The question as to the bearing power of piles in relation to the soil then arises. This problem has been subject to considerable study both by the Municipal authorities and by private engineers. The most thorough tests are probably those carried out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board made firstly in connection with the Shanghai Harbor Investigation and continued later.

The tests have recently been brought to a conclusion and the results can be summarised as follows:

1.—On account of the clayey properties of the soil pile-*driving* tests will not give any true indication of the bearing power of piles in relation to the soil. This can only be obtained from series of pile *loading* tests wherein the movement of the pile in regard to the soil under increased load must be studied. Tests with intermittent load are of greatest importance in connection with wharf structures where the live load may be five times as much as the dead load.

2.—The relation between load and settlement of the pile (also unloading and recovery of the settlement within certain limits) indicate elastic conditions. In working out the results of the Board's tests an attempt has been made to consider the problem of "friction-piling" in accordance with the theory of elasticity. According to such a theory the failure of a pile under load is due to the ultimate shearing strength of the clay being exceeded. On this basis and in accordance with the actual tests made the following laws have been arrived at.

3.—Wooden piles and piles of reinforced concrete of similar shape have the same bearing power per unit area of submerged part.

4.—Round, tapered piles have higher bearing power than straight piles of square section.

(A table regarding the safe bearing power of piles was then given).

The second point to consider with regard to the nature of the soil and the subsoil was the lateral pressure of the backing and the stability of the structure in a horizontal direction. The intensity of the lateral pressure varies with the angle of internal friction of the clay, which itself decreases under increased pressure. From actual experience of failures in the clay (slides at three different places on the river-front) the diagram on Plate 2 has been made and shows that an angle of friction at least as low as 18° must be used when the vertical pressure on the clay reaches a value of 6,500 pounds per square foot (weight of backing and super-imposed load). A deep sheet-piling is required in order to prevent undercutting and the riverbank as a whole has to be stabilised by the wharf piling which must be carried down to sufficient depth on this account.

NON-SALINITY OF RIVER

The quality of the water has a marked influence on the materials for wharf-construction, reinforced concrete and timber being the principal ones. Brackish waters furnish conditions unsuitable for both kinds. It is now a known fact that concrete cannot withstand the attack of destructive factors occurring in sea water. Rock boring molluscs as well as sulphates in sea water attack the concrete and cause a steady deterioration. Reinforced concrete piles especially are bound to be most seriously affected as the reinforcing steel when the salt water enters will corrode and swell, causing the pile to crack and speedily disintegrate. A cement of absolute indecomposibility in sulphated waters is now on the market and known as *ciment fondu* or in America as "Alca" cement. The properties of this alumina-calcium cement are in addition to the above as follows:

1. Slow setting—quick hardening.
2. Increased strength.

The price, however, of this new cement is about double that of Portland cement, and its resistance to rock boring animals has not been ascertained. Concrete is probably not yet a material of permanence in sea water.

Timber is also exposed to a grave danger in salt water through the presence of marine borers, of which there are two classes, the mollusc and the crustacean types. The former are also known as "shipworms." Of the first class the *Teredo navalis* and of the second class *Limnoria terebrans* are the best known and most dangerous. One feature common to all these marine borers is that a salt water habitat is essential to their existence, a minimum salinity of 0.6-0.7% being necessary. The warmer the climate, the better they thrive and the larger they grow. Marine borers are present in the China Seas and timber structures, in Hongkong and Tsingtao for instance, are injuriously affected according to reports. According to Schulze (Seehafenbau, Band I) a variety of the Teredo navalis, *Teredo gigantea* is said to live in the South Chinese waters and to attain a length of 6 ft. and a diameter of 2 to 3 inches. The harder the wood the more resistance is presented to attack by the marine borers.

The life of pile timber in Hongkong is reported by the Harbor Master there to be about 9 months for China Fir, 3 to 5 years for Borneo Hardwoods, 8 to 10 years for Yocal and about 15 years for Billian. The injury to timber piles from marine borers has been enormous in some places. In San Francisco, for instance, damage valued at U. S. $15,000,000 was done during 1920-1921.

It is entirely thanks to the freshwater discharge of the Yangtsze and the Whangpoo that the Shanghai Harbor is spared. Nothing but a considerable decrease of the fresh water discharge of the Yangtsze covering a long period would, by the admission of brackish water, furnish conditions suitable for the development of the marine borers. As this is a very unlikely occurrence, timber structures in the Shanghai Harbor will most probably enjoy permanent immunity from this particular pest.

In a recent investigation as to the decay of timber piles in the Whangpoo 44 piles along the water front from Lunghua to Woosung were tested and none of them showed any sign of having been attacked by marine borers. The maximum salinity recorded for the Whangpoo is 0.3 percent and occurred the 3rd February 1923 in connection with extreme low water stage in the Yangtsze.

The general effect of moisture on the strength of timber is a factor of great importance and must be mentioned in this connection. Compression tests on blocks cut out from old piles in the Whangpoo indicate a reduction in strength of about 25 percent. The ultimate strength obtained in Oregon pine is usually 4,000 lbs. sq. inch or thereabout while the tests referred to indicate an ultimate strength of not more than 3,000 lbs. sq. inch.

TIDES AND CURRENTS

In a harbor where tidal conditions obtain the question arises whether an open harbor or a locked harbor is the more economical. In connection with the Shanghai Harbor Investigation this question was duly dealt with and the open system was found to be the more economical. The Shanghai harbor should therefore in the first instance be developed according to the open system and the influence of the tides has to be taken into consideration in designing the wharves. This means that a wharf will have an additional height according to the range of the tide.

In a composite wharf structure where timber piles and reinforced concrete superstructure are used the question as to the safe elevation for timber piles with regard to decay arises. That timber remains sound for an indefinite period below the water surface in fresh water is well known but where tidal conditions obtain and the water level is consequently changing, the elevation below which timber is safe from decay does not declare itself *a priori*. Mariners say that this elevation lies "between wind and water" which gives the cause rather than the extent of the damage.

Information as to the experience on this subject in other tidal harbors is rather scanty. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to the extent of the decay of timber piles in the Whangpoo it was decided to make borings in the existing pile structures along the waterfront from lowest low water and upwards and study the core with regard to its soundness. Through the courtesy of a number of wharf-owners at Shanghai the Whangpoo Conservancy Board obtained permission to bore out samples of the timber piles in their wharf-structures for the study of the decay and thanks to their assistance it was possible to gather samples from 44 piles of different age and material between Woosung and Lunghua and on the basis thereof form an opinion as to the subject. The result, according to the writer's opinion, is a reasonable compromise between the two important sides of the question, *i.e.* the necessity of keeping the timber below a plane where it is absolutely safe from decay and the desirability of cutting the timber at an elevation as high as possible in order to avoid expensive labor.

The effect of the tidal currents on a pile-structure is of a very important nature and has to be taken into consideration for the design of the substructure. Current observations in the Whangpoo along the Normal Line in deep water (at Woosung and Gough Island) have been made and give a velocity of 4.5 ft./sec., with a tidal range of 9.9 ft. With a maximum range of 13.3 ft. at these places the maximum velocity produced will be about 6.0 ft./sec. This current exercises on the pile an almost uniformly distributed horizontal pressure.

CLIMATE

Shanghai's warm and humid climate during the summer months effects unfavorably timber structures above a certain level and causes a rapid decay as mentioned before. The winter climate on the other hand is very favorable. The water in the river does not freeze and floating ice, which otherwise produces an irresistible force and easily crushes and destroys wharf structures, hardly occurs. A superstructure of reinforced concrete will in the long run be cheaper than one of timber in spite of higher prime cost, due to the rapid decay and consequent expensive maintenance.

GENERAL FACTORS

The heavy wear and tear of a wharf-deck and the mechanical

(Continued on Page 14)

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Capt. Pearse Remembers His Life 2,000 Years Back

Army Officer And Artist Distinguished By British Royal Family Possesses The Scientific "Time Machine Mind" With Occult Faculty Of Living In Past

BY ERNEST BRENNECKE

Since the reading of Capt. A. G. Pape's paper before the British Association recently (see World Magazine, Jan 6), in which he stated that there is at present a group of young scientists and philosophers in Edinburgh who have developed the faculty of sending their minds backward into past ages whenever they wish to do so, many persons throughout the British Isles have come forward with quite amazing assertions concerning their own personal experiences in this direction. The wonderful faculty of "living in the past" does not seem to be limited to Hindu Mahatmas nor to certain Scottish investigators, if these stories are to be credited. Many of them, indeed, have been related by people of unimpeachable reputation and integrity.

By far the most interesting and important of these accounts is the recollection of Captain Alfred Albert Pearse of the New Zealand Army, a well known inventor, author and artist, who has executed many paintings and costume designs for the British royal family. He claims that he possesses a well developed "time machine mind" which has enabled him for many years to travel into the past and actually to live over most exciting and romantic events that must have transpired in what we are accutomed to conceive as ancient times. His account of his life at the Island of Aex, now called Chios, in the Greek Archipelago, more than 2,000 years ago, and of his incarnation as a slave in the mysterious City of Zimbabwe, in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, the ruins of which are still a riddle to archaeologists, makes a story of quite exceptional interest.

The writer recently called on Capt. Pearse at his studio at No. 118 Adelaide Road, London, upon which occasion he vouched for the authenticity of the statements attributed to him, and added colorful details for publication in The New York World Magazine. He is a kindly old gentleman with a soft voice, steel-blue eyes and a bristling mustache. He explained that he had won his commission in the New Zealand Army after he had been declared too old for service in the English forces. He was wounded twice in the late war, and proudly displayed his medals for distinguished service, which had just arrived from the Antipodes. He showed me letters from his commanding officers and from members of the British royal family commending paintings he had executed for the Prince of Wales and Princess Marie Louise. As to his story of his lives in past ages, he was at pains to point out that he had made notes of his recollections of his existence in Zimbabwe as early as 1882, ten years before the actual remains of the city were discovered by archaeologists.

The story following is the Captain's own, as he himself related it:

"People are accustomed to smile," said Capt. Pearse, meditatively stroking his generous white mustache, "when I tell them how I remember living at Aex, now called Chios, over 2,000 years ago, and that I was a slave in the mysterious City of Zimbabwe when it was destroyed long ago. But a prominent scientist's speech on the 'time machine' mind will perhaps induce sceptics to take my experience more seriously. History and explorations in these places are proving the accuracy of my recollections, which I wrote out as early as the year 1892.

"Chios, as you know, is an island on the west coast of Asia Minor, and is one of the reputed birthplaces of Homer, the greatest poet of ancient times. Its history, however, is still shrouded in considerable obscurity, an obscurity that will only be lifted when my eye witness accounts and actual experiences become accepted as genuine evidence of the events that, once took place there.

"For I was actually the Governor of the island twenty centuries ago, and each detail of my official and private life as such has been accurately and indelibly impressed upon my mind. One of the most vivid and romantic pictures that I recall consists in the happenings of one most eventful day.

"I remember riding down the main avenue of the great City of Aex at the head of an important ceremonial procession one fine, brilliant morning. The town was full of movement and color, and honors and popular acclamations were being heaped upon me.

"Suddenly, as the pompous procession entered a wide avenue, I caught sight of a young girl of surpassing beauty leaning out of the upper window of one of the larger houses. We exchanged a single glance, and instantly fell in love with each other. I determined to lose no time in making her my bride, and upon my return to the Governor's Palace issued orders that she should be brought to me without delay. But at this point I encountered grave obstacles.

"A priest stepped forward, a member of a faction which had long opposed me, and declared that my prospective bride had been already vowed as a sacrifice to the gods. He boldly stated that she was soon to be offered up, and that nothing would avail to persuade the priests to waive their claim upon her life.

"My will did prevail for the moment, however. I ordered my captains to seize the girl by force. This was done. The priests were furious. They plotted against me, aroused the fanatical fury of the populace, and started a revolution against me and the few companies of soldiers who remained faithful.

"In order to insure the safety of my lady love during the troubled days that were to come, I caused a chamber to be hollowed out of the solid rock of a cliff which rose abruptly out of the sea on the further side of the island. In this protected chamber I placed her, with a guard of trusted soldiers to take care of her day and night.

"The day of the decisive battle arrived. The priests' army attacked my brave little band on the outskirts of the city. In great numbers they swarmed against us, and the slaughter on both sides was tremendous. But the untrained revolutionary hordes were no match for my hardy veterans. Slowly but steadily we drove them back, parrying their javelins on our shields, and doing fearful damage with our swords. Unfortunately, just as complete victory seemed to be in my grasp, a breathless courier came up with the distressing news that a treacherous attack was in progress against the rock chamber, and that its defenders were almost overwhelmed.

"I saw red when I thought of the dangers that beset my lady at that moment. Abruptly I left the battle to take care of itself, mounted a charger and raced to the besieged chamber. I cut my way through to the interior, took up my position at the top of a long flight of steps, and held the attacking forces at bay. For four long hours I fought single-handed in that spot. Then I received a thrust in the arm. My lady, seeing me wounded and exhausted, came to my side and, throwing her arms about me, cried: 'Lord, we will die together!'

"At this moment a javelin aimed at me struck her. It pierced her heart, killing her instantly. Thereupon I put forward the last remaining ounce of my strength, hurled my sword in the face of the leading priest, and, seizing my lady's body in my arms, leaped through the great window of the chamber into the sea below.

"Such were the circumstances of a 'death' which I suffered in ancient Aex.

"My adventures in another life in Zimbabwe began when, as an officer charged with a strange mission, I was captured by ancient African natives. Ruins of the city to which they conducted me still stand in Southern Rhodesia. Its great wall and temple belong to a silent epoch which is outside and beyond the written records of history. No one knows just how old those ruins are. Excavators have found in them decorative work akin to that found on the cartouches of the earliest dynasties of Egypt. The theory has been seriously held that they are the remains of the celebrated Land of Ophir, which supplied the great King Solomon with his gold and precious stones. Other archaeologists believe them to be the ruins of a colony of the Empire of Saba or Sheba in South Arabia, the empire that was the gold purveyor of its day and whose great Queen held dominion over all the east coast of Africa.

"The City of Zimbabwe, at any rate, was ruled over by a 'Great Black Queen' at the time when I was carried into it, bound hand and foot. At this time the town was already very ancient. The events that I relate must have occurred in the early Christian era, perhaps around the year 200 A. D.

"I knew that the Great Black Queen always put out the eyes of her slaves, a fact which did not add materially to my peace of mind. But for some reason or other I was spared the infliction of this ghastly mutilation. Instead, I was thrown into a cave dungeon.

"Soon I attempted to escape by burrowing into the walls of the cave in which I was imprisoned. Days of heartbreaking labor with an improvised chisel in the flinty rock brought me to a chamber used by a Christian colony for their secret meetings and worship. These kind people rescued me. With their aid I then organised an attack upon the barbarous Queen.

"A hideous battle took place, in which the Queen was slain at the head of her soldiers. At the moment of her death a frightful earthquake occurred, and in a very few minutes the whole city and many hundreds of living and dead combatants were completely engulfed.

"With the memory of that awful cataclysm, of the shrieks of the maimed and dying, of the intense darkness, the swaging ground underneath my feet, the explosions and fire and smoke, my recollections of my life in ancient African Zimbabwe come to a conclusion. It was a striking end to a rather unusual career."

These amazing experiences, which Capt. Pearse may live over and over again whenever he chooses to send his mind back into past ages, are by no means all. By traveling into any other past period he claims that he can easily recollect the life that he lived in that particular period. He has lived, he asserts, as a priest of the later Christian church at Rome. In a past life he actually painted mural decorations in the great St. Peter's Church in the Imperial City.

This is, at any rate, a rather reasonable life to have been lived by the man who, in his present incarnation, actually accompanied the British King and Queen as a special artist in their tour of the empire in 1902.

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Interesting Paper Given On Wharves In The Whangpoo

(Continued from Page 12)

abrasion caused by ships, etc. are factors of general character and independent of local conditions. They favor a permanent and rigid superstructure. To the high maintenance cost of a timber deck must be added the loss of income during the period of reconstruction. If furthermore the fire-risk is taken into consideration the general conclusion must be that a superstructure of reinforced concrete is preferable to one of timber.

MATERIALS AND LABOR

As mentioned before the principal materials used in wharf-construction are reinforced concrete and timber. Locally manufactured cement can now be had at a very reasonable price and European reinforcing steel is at present offered on the market at cheap rates. The importance of a good concrete sand should be mentioned in this connection. The granular gradation of the commonly used Ningpo or Yellow sand is characterised by very fine and uniform grains and they form a very poor concrete. It has been proved in several tests made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board that an increase of 100 percent. in the compressive strength of cement mortar can be obtained by substituting for Ningpo sand a coarse uneven sand, which has been obtained locally at a slightly higher cost than the other. An absolutely reliable and first class reinforced concrete can thus be produced in Shanghai. The cost of same has had a tendency to decline during recent years. The cost of labor is advancing and will probably continue to do so in the future. Most of the timber used in Shanghai is Oregon pine. For many years to come timber of this quality will have to be imported and the price of same will consequently be dependent on conditions in the foreign countries where it is cut. At present the cost of Oregon pine has a tendency to go up.

In the economic calculations in the next section the following unit prices have been used.

Cement Tls. 3.25 per case
Steel Tls. 75.00 per ton
Coarse sand Tls. 1.65 per cu. yd.
Fine gravel Tls. 250 per cu. yd.
Oregon pine timber Tls. 75.00 per 1,000 sup. ft. B.M as base price.
Douglas fir piling Tls. 1.00 per running ft.
Labor $0.40-1.00 per man-day.

THE DESIGN

The problem of wharf designing naturally resolves itself into two parts, i.e. the design of the superstructure, and the design of the substructure, which must each be considered separately:

A. Superstructure.—The results of the analysis of the various factors effecting the design of a wharf superstructure as outlined in the previous sections of the paper can be summarised as follows:

1. A light, rigid construction is desirable.

2. A permanent construction with as small maintenance cost as possible is preferable.

It can therefore be proved that the most economical type of superstructure is a light reinforced-concrete construction. The deck developed as a slab and beam design supported by thin walls or trusses at distances of 15-20 ft. has been found economical. With regard to the flow of the water the open truss might be preferable to the wall-type. The width of the wharf-apron and the arrangement of sheds, cranes, tracks, etc. do not effect the choice of the type which can be arranged to suit different purposes. The live load on a wharf is dependent on the utilisation of the wharf and usually varies from 400 to 1,000 lbs. per sq. ft.

B. Substructure.—The above study of the various factors effecting substructure gave as a result:

1. A light pile structure is essential.

2. Both timber and reinforced concrete are permanent in submarine structures in the Whangpoo.

3. Round, tapered piles have higher bearing capacity in the local soil than square, straight piles.

The preference for timber piles or reinforced concrete piles is only a matter of cost as either can be used in connection with the superstructure already decided upon. Due consideration has been taken in the calculations to all the factors mentioned above. As a result it is found that timber piling is at present the more economical type of substructure for a wharf in the Whangpoo.

CONCLUSIONS

The cost of wharves in the Whangpoo is quite reasonable owing to the favorable circumstances mentioned above. In the case of the Shanghai harbor, its protected position, excellent river and canal connections and the many favorable conditions for the construction of wharves in the Whangpoo, perhaps more than counterbalance its drawbacks with regard to approaches. It is comparatively easy to show that the cost of constructing a suitable deep draft wharf in the Shanghai harbor is so much less than would be the case in a new marine harbor that the saving on that account for a large frontage would more than cover the probable cost of improving the approaches to Shanghai.

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Glimpses At The New Novels

"Gerald Cranston's Lady"—"The Rolling Road"—"The Dark Swan"—"The Fir And The Palm"—"The Last Frontier"

British Big Business, in the pages of Gilbert Frankau's novel, "Gerald Cranston's Lady" (Century Co.), moves on even terms with a love which grows, if not into one of the world's greatest, at least into a sentiment profound, genuine and enduring.

This love is not present even in its beginnings on Cranston's wedding day, with the account of which the book opens. The marriage has been arranged as a mutual investment, and as the first signs read it seems likely to be carried permanently on that line. Cranston is rich and desires social place to help him in his pursuit of power. The Lady Hermione Cosgrave, only daughter of a moneyless Earl, is a widow with a son for whose future she must provide. One reads in these plain facts the tale of the wedding terms.

Discipline, both bodily and mental, furnishes the keynote of Cranston's life. In the war he has been a stalwart, a dominating and an indomitable Major of volunteers. In civil life he is the head of Cranston's, Limited, originally a small milling concern in the Midlands. To corn in the business he has added coal; to coal, he has added fertilisers, to these he has added farm machinery. He has a young giant on his hands, and he is planning other additions yet. He can talk business even on his wedding morning. This, to the amazement of his elder brother, who is to be best man and is worried accordingly.

Cranston wants a million. Perhaps two millions. "No difficulties there," says he, proudly confident. But to him money is only so many counters. His desire still is power. He will have that too. In his pride he says to himself of the woman he weds: "She suits me, but that's all. Praise the Lord there's no question of love between us." So a strong man proposes. In Mr. Frankau's story we read how that something disposes which we call fate because we know for it no other name. We read also how that secret fear in our strong man, which is the fear of woman and of passion, justifies itself in an unexpected moment, when self-control is off guard, and how the outcome changes the man's whole outlook upon life.

A woman who rides to Paris alone with him in the cabin of a passenger plane works the emotional downfall of Cranston. She furnishes our author with his nearest approach to common or garden romance. But she is no simple agent of chance. She has planned and waited and taken a psychological advantage finally of a man whose home fires are cold and whose house is childless. Curiously, his advanture with this woman opens Cranston's heart to an exact understanding of what is the matter with his domestic contract, and by so much, after a stormy season of revelation with his lady, paves the way to a mutual surrender to happiness.

Lady Hermione respects her husband for his business integrity. She admires him for his bigness, his manliness, his strength. Yet it is not until he is transiently brought low by reverses for Cranston's, Limited, and not until he falls desperately wounded under the hand of violence that she permits herself the tenderness of forgiving and loving. Such is but the woman's way.

"Gerald Cranston's Lady" is a long story and an exceptionally good one. As it moves along it goes very deeply into the points of ancient breeding and class pride that affect the attitude of the old social order toward the new. It is a clear and comprehensive work of fiction strongly related to fact and well worthy of deliberate reading.

"THE ROLLING ROAD"

All manner of adventure by sea one may find in the seventeen brief stories that fill the volume called "The Rolling Road" (Brentano's), published from the hand of Boyd Cable.

The very titles of these tales suggest interest—such lines as "Pride of Service," "His Duty," "A Contest of Wits," "Getting Even," "The Last Minute" and "Slayer of Seven."

We confess to an extra thrill or two gathered ffom the account of the shark in "Eat or Be Eaten" that slides easily into a position of watchful waiting just beyond the edge of the frail raft on which are two shipwrecked men hoping to float somewhere within reach of rescue.

We are stirred likewise by old Dan Forty's own story, in "Shanghaing a Tartar," of how he beats up and shoots up the Captain and the whole blamed wicked crew of the bad ship Gleam, on board of which he has been flung on what was to have been his wedding morning, and ends his period of remonstrance by scuttling the craft.

"THE DARK SWAN"

Into his book, "The Dark Swan" (Brentano's), Ernest Pascal has intended we judge to write the story of certain young persons of middle-class Manhattan who prefer the crimson path to the straight road. What he has really made them travel is a back alley which is both drab and dreary.

Eve is silly, a shallow philanderer in skirts. Sybil, being just as silly and more reckless, is worse. The pair of them bored us to the limit within the first five minutes' reading in Mr. Pascal's pages.

Going further with the story, we found nothing in the performances of other members of our book colony to lift us everlastingly from that state of early boredom.

Cornelia, honest and plain, gives the book its title. "The Dark Swan" being another term for the ugly duckling. Cornelia has her moments of sanity and common sense, as well as of yearning for love, and might in better company, become quite a readable personality.

"The Dark Swan" is an improper tale, but it is not true that impropriety need be so dull.

"THE FIR AND THE PALM"

Being too prudent a lover for his own best interests, Cyril, the titled husband in the Princess Bibesco's new romance, "The Fir and the Palm" (Putnam), loses quickly his chance to win and hold the love of his young wife, Helen, the Lady Horsham.

Being young, eager, and in need of a resting-place for her susceptible heart, Helen proceeds to chase love on her own account and seems to find it in Toby Russell, who, to tell the truth, is quite incapable of love save as a pastime.

Meantime, Christopher Somebody—we have quite lost the right name—conceives that he is fatally smitten by the charms of Helen and adds himself hopefully, despite many a rebuff, to that dainty person's train of pursuers.

Helen, Toby and Chris, all moving in the best English circles, form an intriguing triangle, with Cyril left in blindness on the side.

Gossip, scandal, and all such things have to follow up in a case so singularly adapted to the needs of light hours in a privileged set. They do so follow. They accompany Toby on his retreat, and they go with Helen on the way she must take to face down defeat. Disappointments and a train of sobering circumstance awaken the lady at last to a new sense of her position, and as the story closes she takes up toward the still uncomprehending Cyril an attitude of responsiveness unaccompanied, as he does not know, by the love he might once have had and held.

In "The Fir and the Palm," the Princess-author's style and narrative detail are far better than the carrying of her story scheme. The book shines in its small talk and sparkles in its epigrams.

"Toby," says Helen, on page 162, "why do you keep losing me? Sometimes you make me feel as if you had mislaid me and sometimes you don't even look for me." There are moments when we feel that the Princess's plot might with justice raise, had it a voice, this very complaint against its designer.

"THE LAST FRONTIER"

We have a quarrel with Courtney Ryley Cooper over some matters in his new book (Little-Brown), called "The Last Frontier."

It is not Mr. Cooper's story in itself that bothers us. It is the portraiture of a gallant gentleman of the plains whom it was the wont of a generation not yet extinct to elevate into a place as a sort of national hero. We speak of the Hon. William F. Cody, alias Buffalo Bill.

Perhaps the picture is true. Mr. Cooper's yarn reaches back into the 1860's, when Mr. Cody was very young and uncelebrated. Maybe Bill did bet good money on a young negro with a hard head as against the butting power of a goat full of the fervor of an inspired moment. And maybe too, Bill did talk like the low-down scouts of a Bowery melodrama of the old school. Certainly he had not in 1866 acquired the polish of a Wild West exhibitor who performed before the crowds and the crowned heads of Europe.

But why put it in a book? By the time Col. Cody got to the point of expressing himself before vast assemblages of his fellows in this democratic land he did so in heroic English, punctuated by miraculously accurate shots from his ready rifle. Why call up the terms in which he made neither for grammar nor history?

Aside from Buffalo Bill, Mr. Cooper's book is full of Indians and fighting and covered wagons and caravans of the Westward-ho brand and Wild Bill Hickok and Gen. Custer and the building of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad and the love of Tom Ferris for Beth Halliday. Which seems to us to be quite enough.

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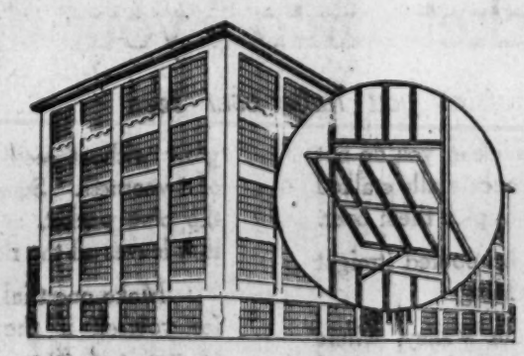

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Dental science has in late years found two ways to fight that film. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research, and those two great film combatants were embodied in it.

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Wheeler, Daugherty's Nemesis

The Fighting Montana Senator Who Abandoned Back Bay Traditions When He Migrated To The Northwest And Got Into Political Action

The following article is particularly interesting at the present time in view of the publication a few days ago of an exclusive United Press telegram to THE CHINA PRESS telling how Senator Wheeler himself has since been accused of accepting fees in the oil cases.

BY PAUL Y. ANDERSON

Many States excel Montana in population and general political potency, but there is one place where Montana is more than holding her own, and that is in the United States Senate. No two men in Washington are more in the public eye just now than Senator Thomas J. Walsh, the hero of the oil investigation, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Nemesis of Attorney General Daugherty, and Washington will testify that a prettier pair of fighters never skinned an unwilling witness or bludgeoned a Cabinet officer.

It took several years and Teapot Dome to discover Walsh to the country, but Wheeler had been in the Senate less than a week before he left his mark upon its proceedings, and now, three months after taking his seat, he is recognised as one of the real factors there. As a matter of fact, he is the spokesman for a group of new Democratic Senators who form what might almost be called a bloc, comparable to that which La Follette heads on the other side of the chamber. For the present, this group is acting in harmony with the party leaders but that it is a potentially insurgent element is undoubted.

Before Wheeler introduced his resolution calling for the resignation of Daugherty, and followed it up with an attack so savage that even the Senate flinched, he had given his colleagues a taste of his mettle by precipitating the long deadlock over the election of a Chairman of the Interestate Commerce Committee, which kept the Senate stewing for a month.

It was an open secret at that time that some of the Democratic leaders were not over-sanguine of electing their candidate. Some deemed it better strategy to let the Republicans organise the committee, knowing perfectly well that the Democratic-insurgent coalition could block any legislation reported. But Wheeler couldn't see the situation in that light. So, when a more seasoned colleague rushed over to his desk and whispered excitedly:

WOULDN'T FOLLOW THE LEADER

"Don't do that—this is the time to follow the leader!" Wheeler merely raised his smiling blue eyes and rejoined: 'Leader, hell! I have a fight to perform here."

It is difficult, at first, to reconcile Wheeler with his constituency. Why did the cowhands and copper miners of Montana select a man with a Harvard accent and a Back Bay genealogy to represent them in the Senate? Partially, no doubt, because he thinks on public issues much as the cowhands and copper miners think. But also, perhaps, because this tall, youngish and benevolent-looking individual, with the finely moulded head and the patrician features, possesses the type of fighting quality which such men admire.

Wheeler is the sort that smiles when he strikes. He does not wear the intensely serious mien of Walsh, the tragic air of La Follette, nor even the mocking gravity of Pat Harrison and Moses. He smiles and hits. Bent upon the greatest enterprises, his good humor is undisturbed. But neither is his determination softened by his humor. When, following his assault upon the Attorney General, Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee publicly called him "a blatherskite," and E. L. Doheny charged him with "malicious lying," Wheeler merely smiled, and said:

"Nobody is going to draw a red herring across this trail. I am not on trial; Daugherty is. The issue in this case is whether Daugherty is fit to remain as Attorney General. I do not intend to divert attention from that issue by entering into controversies foreign to it. Whether I am a blatherskite and a liar can be decided later, when this question is out of the way."

HAS NO FEAR OF ATTACK

Despite his Back Bay accent, Wheeler, in private conversation, employs the vocabulary of the average man. In speaking of his campaigns, he says: "The first time they trimmed me, but when it was over they knew they had been to the wars. The next time I trimmed them, and made them like it."

After he had launched his attack on Daugherty, a well wisher came around and told him that his war record was being raked over, and that he was in for some embarrassing countercharges. He laughed, and said:

"Listen; out in Montana this kind of a scrap would be regarded as a pleasant outing. When you've been fighting the big copper companies for fifteen years, taking your chances with private detectives and mine guards, this is pie. Nobody in the Department of Justice has got anything on me, and nobody is going to get anything on me. I've seen copies of some of the telegrams that have been sent to Montana from Washington in the last few days, but those sports will find out that they're on a wild goose chase."

This reference was to a particularly interesting period of the speaker's colorful political career—to the period when he was a United States District Attorney, during the Wilson Administration. For many years Wheeler has been a warm supporter of Senator Walsh. This cost him the enmity of the copper interests, and resulted in some spectacular fights in the State Legislature, of which Wheeler was a member. In 1913 Walsh caused Wheeler to be appointed District Attorney.

In that capacity he prosecuted some prominent Democratic politicians on charges of using the mails to defraud. The war came on. Wheeler objected to the manner in which the espionage laws were being applied in some parts of the country. He declined to prosecute members of the I. W. W. He spoke his disapproval of some of the methods employed against persons of German descent. For this he was denounced, first as a pro-German, and then as a Bolshevik.

TOOK CASE TO PEOPLE

Senator Walsh came up for re-election in 1918, and as sponsor for Wheeler he was subjected to serious attacks. So long as he alone was the object of these assaults, Wheeler had gone his way smiling and undisturbed, but when his presence in office endangered the political existence of his benefactor and friend, Walsh, he resigned.

Other appointments were offered him, some in Washington, but he declined them all, announcing that he proposed to take his case before the people. He won the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1920, but was defeated in the election, although running 17,000 votes ahead of the Presidential candidate, Cox. One feature of the campaign against him was the placarding of the State with huge posters depicting a bloody hand, supposed to be indicative of Wheeler's "Bolshevik" tendencies.

Deciding that his campaign had not been thorough, he prepared to run for the Senate in 1922. He covered the State three separate and distinct times, speaking in every town and village on every round. To give a sporting touch to the race in the primary, he laid a wager of $3,000 against $2,000 that he would get more votes than his two opponents combined, and he won it, and also won the election.

Soon after his arrival in Washington, the writer called to see just what sort of an individual was this Montana wild man who had appeared on the scene. Wheeler's mild manner of speech and his benevolent aspect contrast so sharply with what he says, that it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate picture of him in cold type. But this is what he said:

"It seems to me that the time is about right to separate the sheep from the goats in my party, just as they have been separated for some time in the Republican Party. There isn't any room for the Democratic Party to squeeze in between the Republican Party and Wall Street. For one thing, the Democratic Party is too large, and for another, the Republicans and Wall Street are too close. We Democrats have an excellent chance to carry the country this year, but we will miss it unless we are progressive."

Besought for a more exact definition of that magically versatile word, the Senator laid down certain objects and principles to which he said the Democrats should conform if they hoped for success, the same being as follows:

1. Reduction of freight and passenger rates, by deflating the railroad valuations upon which the rates are based.

2. Reduction of the taxes on small incomes, increase of inheritance taxes, and the revival of the excess profits levy as a means of paying a soldiers' bonus. Publicity of income tax returns.

3. Adoption of the Norris plan for having the Government take the place of middlemen in the marketing of agricultural products.

4. Amendment of the Federal Reserve System to make it more responsive to the needs of farmers, merchants and small bankers.

5. Drastic downward revision of tariff.

"If we stand for a program of that sort during this session of Congress, present a platform including those reforms, in the coming campaign, and go to the country with a genuinely progressive candidate for President, nothing can stop us," he continued. "If our leaders combine with reactionary Republican leaders in Congress and nominate a reactionary to lead the campaign, then there may not be any Democratic Party after November, at least in the West.

"When the manufacturing interests of New England come to Washington and inform Congress that they can no longer make what they consider an adequate profit, they are not told to go home and start diversified manufacturing. They are not told that Government stabilisation of their business is paternalistic and economically unsound. They are permitted to write tariff schedules to suit themselves.

"When Congress stabilised the price of silver by paying the mining companies $1 an ounce when the market price was less, the advocates of that measure were not denounced as hairbrained visionaries and Bolshevists.

"But when the farmers of the country find themselves facing ruin because of a drastic deflation of prices accomplished through the deliberate withdrawal of credit, and come here and ask Congress to relieve them of the ravenous levies imposed by railroads and middlemen, in order that they may pay their debts and keep their homes, they are called all these things, and told to go home and stop their hogs and start diversified farming. Maybe Congress offers to find a way to lend them more money. But they don't want more credit. They want a fair price for their produce, so they can pay what they now owe.

"So far as the tariff is concerned, I can tell you that the people out my way have been hoodwinked, held up and buncoed by the protective tariff swindle for the last time.

On the day that this was written Wheeler was forty-two years old When he migrated from Sudbury Mass., about twenty years ago, he left behind a large assortment of heavily pedigreed relatives. Time has now strengthened some of these ties, but when Wheeler came to the Senate a distant relation wrote, in some apprehension, that he had heard that Cousin Burton was having commerce with the radicals and implored him not to do anything that would bring discredit on the family. Cousin Burton replied about as follows:

"I came here to represent the people of Montana, not the family. I imagine that if I had stayed in Massachusetts and depended on the family to put me here, I would not now be here. The people of Montana and I understand each other thoroughly, and that is all that is necessary."

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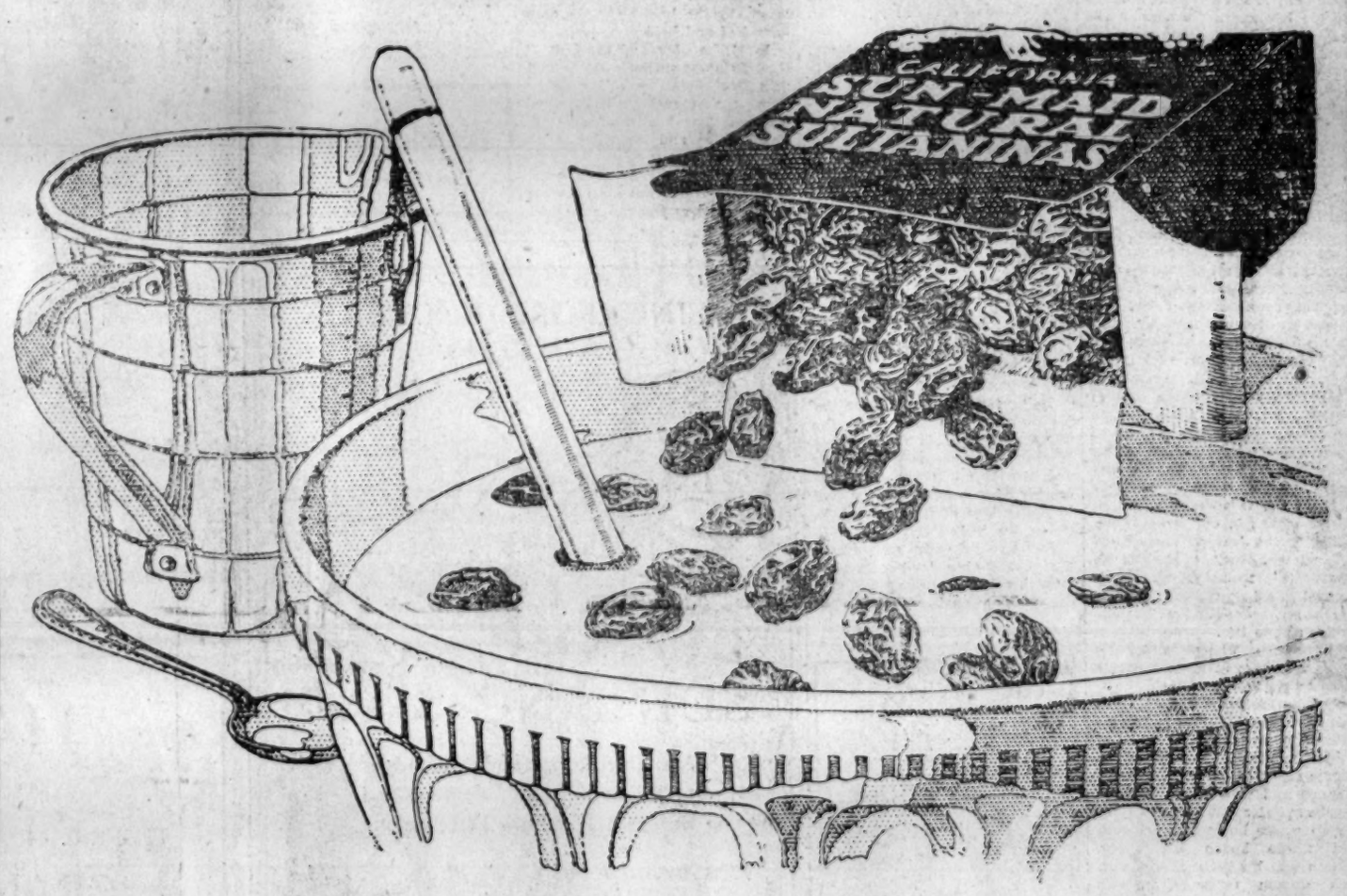

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Nothing ever comes near Sun-Maid Raisins that will in any way make them less clean or delicious than they were when they hung on the vine in the sunny San Jaoquin. They are more easy to use and more rich and fruity to taste than any other raisins or sultanas you have ever bought.

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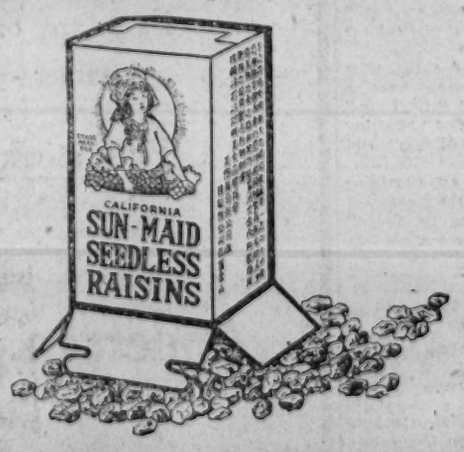

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Gerald Cranston's Romance, by Gilbert Frankau.
The Coast of Folly, by Coningsby Dawson.
John Dighton, Mystery Millionaire, by Max Pemberton.
The Honorable Jim, by Baroness Orczy.
Land and Sea Tales, by Rudyard Kipling.

NON-FICTION

Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.
The Travels of Fah Hsien, tr. by Prof. Herbert S. Giles.
St. Francis of Assisi, by Gilbert K. Chesterton.
Foster on Mah Jongg, by R. F. Foster.
Man and Mystery in Asia, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.

G. K. Chesterton has illuminated another life with his happy biographical skill—now the life of the beloved poet-saint, St. Francis of Assisi. A biographer could scarcely wish for a more attractive subject than this curious author of madrigals who hid himself in the dark, rolled in snow and otherwise sought to renounce the world that he really loved. Chesterton has caught and made a delightful sketch of the whimsical, sensitive qualities of the man as apart from his stern theological associations. He has reduced mere austerity to beauty and has exchanged a religious hero for a strikingly interesting and human man.

In anything that he does, however, Chesterton cannot avoid an occasional argumentative spree. If the argument were more occasional or altogether absent in "Saint Francis of Assisi," we should have a biography of a far higher and finer quality. What Chesterton has really accomplished is more a revelation and revaluation of his own attitudes toward religion, mysticism and life than a fulsome story of the saint. With that qualification, he has written a pleasing and valuable book.

* * *

When asked his opinion of Walter H. Page, Theodore Roosevelt replied: "He has represented America in London as no other Ambassador has represented us, with the exception of Charles Francis Adams." That estimate is shared by a large part of the American people and the arrival of the "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page" is consequently a matter of real literary and political importance. The letters deal with the entire war period and deal with the most intimate affairs in which America and Great Britain became jointly involved. They are prefaced with a review of the youth and early career of the statesman and of the events which grounded American participation in the great conflict. That Page was known in American Government circles not only as the most astute of war-time ambassadors, but also as the "best letter-writer of the generation" is a hint of the readability of the two volumes.

* * *

More Chinese poems translated, together with original poems in the Chinese manner, arrive in "O Mei Moon" by Alan W. Lee. The poet lived in China for a considerable time and his descriptive pieces are consequently interesting, for their content alone. His style is free and modern and not without merit, though some of his lyrics are keyed too high and fall flat. While they are not up to the best verse of this sort, as offered by Waley and Witter Bynner, the poems are worth knowing and having.

* * *

"Oh Doctor," by Harry Leon Wilson, a favorite of this last season in Shanghai, is still a best seller in America. In spite of the fact that "Ruggles of Red Gap," "Bunker Bean" and "Merton of the Movies" are universally known among American readers, this is the first time that one of Wilson's books has taken the lead with the most read of novels. "Oh Doctor" has just arrived here in a new edition which carries the book far beyond the 50,000 mark. There is good Spring recreation in the adventures of the hypochondriac who tries in every possible manner to commit suicide without success and the book is recommended alone on its abundant humor.

The O' Henry Memorial Awards for the best short stories of the year went in 1923: to Edgar Valentine Smith for his "Prelude"; to Richard Connell for "A Friend of Napoleon" and to Elizabeth [illegible], author of "Towers of Fame". The Award Committee has published these three stories, together with a dozen other leaders of the year, in a volume by Doubleday Page and Co. "The Prize Stories of 1923", now to be had in Shanghai. The book has an interesting introduction on short story writing and judging and gives a list of nearly one hundred of the best stories of last season and of the magazines or books in which they may be found.

Whether Ferdinand Ossendowski told the truth or was only exploiting the credulity of an over-serious public in "Beasts, Men and Gods," no-one has ever learned but that the things he writes are wanted is evident from the rapid sale of his new book on Siberia, "Man and Mystery in Asia". The book is not only a favorite at home, where sensation about the Orient is always in demand, but in Shanghai as well. It has been a "best seller" here ever since its arrival.

Frank B. Eldridge, Jr., known in China as Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and author of "Trading with Asia" has now written a new and useful book on Far Eastern affairs which he entitles "Oriental Trade Methods". Although a large part of the book is devoted to sketching the familiar and somewhat fabulous "opportunities" in China Japan and the East Indies, there is much really valuable information and sound judgment in the volume. Mr. Eldridge treats the Oriental market as in every sense a "foreign" market and the people as having but a trifle in common with the rest of the world at present but feels that the differences of the European and the Asiatic are exaggerated and that the coming years will bring them nearer and nearer together, particularly in the field of commerce. The

(Continued on Page 19)

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NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

(Continued from Page 18)

emotions of all peoples are the same, he thinks, differing only in environmental background. He thinks the fundamental thought and characteristics of the Chinese are little apart from those of Americans, for example, and he finds business methods and practices growing more and more similar. Like many others in and about the production centers of the United States, he feels that the bulk of home trade will soon swing toward the East and that the Pacific is the great waterway of the future.

"China in the Family of Nations" is the title of a new book by Henry T. Hodgkin, Secretary of the National Christian Council of China and widely known for his social activities here durng the last twenty years. The feature of the book, while it deals primarily with China alone, is the author's treatment of Japan. He traces the several phases of Japanese penetration of China and Manchuria and expresses real qualms about the future if the Japanese policy is not altered. "She has saved her body politic from disaster", he says of the island kingdom, "can she now save her soul?". Mr. Hodgkin thinks the results of Chinese contact with the rest of the world are becoming rapidly and favorably evident throughout the nation. In China's coming into the family of nations, he sees only good—for her and for the rest of the world.

Among the new books to arrive during the week are: "Visible and Invisible" by E. F. Benson, "The Honorable Jim", by Baroness Orczy and "The Million Dollar Doll" by A. M. Williamson.

"Four Bells", Ralph D. Paine's new novel, is a charming sea story. It has all the usual elements of the good old tales of the Spanish main, including the familiar buried treasure.

Munchausen is back again in "Munchausen, M. D." by Julian Walter Brandeis. The author is himself a practising physician and there is consequently a hint in the title of a very jovial and entertaining book.

Harry A. Franck, whose "Wanderings in Northern China" has been among the best sellers in Shanghai for many weeks and who has gone into the interior for material for another book on China, writes that the bandits in the South are by no means a joke and that the territory he intends still to cover appears to offer him no escape.

"I propose to cover French China and probably the island of Hainan", he says. I also hope to get at least to the borders of Thibet, so that the two books will cover everything that ever was the Celestial Empire, with the single exception of Sinkiang, otherwise known as Chinese Turkestan. With no especially bad luck, I hope to do all this in time to reach San Francisco by the first of November, but that will mean almost no writing, for the bare physical travel will take every moment of the time.

India And The War

INDIA. By Sir Verney Lovett; London; Hodder and Stoughton.

This volume is one of the admirable "Nations of Today" series, that is being brought out by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, under the editorship of Mr. John Buchan, to form when completed a new history of the world. The Great War has caused changes, political, economic and social, which make it necessary to bring history books up to date. But this is only one of the reasons which justify the present publication. The war has changed the angle of our vision. It has shown the impossibility of dealing with the problems of the present without understanding the doings of the past. As Mr. Buchan points out, "Events which befell long ago suddenly became disruptive forces to shatter a man's ease, and he realized that what had seemed only a phrase in a textbook might be a thing to die for." The present series thus endeavors to bring out the causation and sequence of events as well as their actual happening.

The volume now issued covers the case of India. Its author is Sir Verney Lovett, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, who writes pleasantly and with knowledge acquired in many years of administrative work upon the spot. Associated with Sir Verney Lovett have been two other Indian civilians, Reginald C. Hailey and Sir William Meyer, experts able to supplement Sir Verney Lovett's picture of India's past with economic facts of her present condition that illuminate the prospects of her future.

The book is also authoritative. It is also readable. The first half of it carries one from the remote India of antiquity, through succeeding periods of Hindu, Mogul, and British rule up to the year 1914, and gives a bird's-eye view of the historical setting of the Great War as it has affected India's 300,000,000 people.

The second half tells the vivid story of how India rose to that occasion and threw herself and all her resources into the struggle. It describes how 1,000,000 men were raised, how Indian armies, Indian munitions and Indian supplies turned the scale in the campaigns against the Turks in Palestine as well as in Mesopotamia. It shows how this national effort reacted upon the movement for Indian home rule, and how Britain endeavored to meet resultant political agitation by elaborating the complicated changes in the Government of India that are known as the Montagu Scheme. It gives the reader glimpses of the developments which followed, the detachment of the moderates, the appeal to force of the extremists, the working of the Rowlatt Act to put down violence, the boycotting of the elections, and the bitter controversies which arose.

It brings events up to the present stage, where extremism has entered the legislative bodies with the object of making them unworkable, in the hope that complete independence will result. Sir Verney Lovett declares that this would not be to the advantage of the people of India, for they are still too divided amongst themselves to be able to stand alone. He asserts that "without the presence in Indian self-government of a partner not only sympathetic but strong enough to co-ordinate and harmonize the interests and ambitions of races and classes, the vision of prosperous and abiding unity will never be realized."

Man And Mystery In Asia

By Ferdinand Ossendowski

(A Review)

Finishing "Beasts, Men and Gods," that sensational tale of Professor Ossendowski's escape from the Bolsheviks and his flight through Mongolia, which aroused so much comment last year, one wondered whether the author could ever again write personal narrative without effecting an anticlimax. The wonder is now relieved in "Man and Mystery in Asia," Ossendowski's new book, in which he relates an equally wild set of experiences in Siberia among the Yenesei pessants, Ussurian plainsmen and Sakhalin criminal prisoners.

In "Beasts, Men and Gods," Ossendowski's story was a single and continuous narrative; in the new book he offers four stories, each complete in itself and each detached in setting and in character from the others. Each tale narrates a phase of the experiences met with by a scientific expedition, of which the author was a part, which came several years ago from Moscow to examine into the natural resources of eastern Siberia and particularly of Sakhalin.

That the earlier book by no means exhausted the grotesque features of Ossendowski's life and that the author had anything but spent all his sensational adjectives and lurid phrases is evident in the new volume. Although the title hints at mystery the book has less of the black art than its predecessor and more of actual and vivid action. It is another succession of thrills, but it somehow carries a greater assurance and makes one more willing to accept it than did the Urga story.

It is undoubtedly the element of barbaric fierceness in Ossendowski's reported adventures which makes one continually question their authenticity. Few men in the world meet with horrible events of this sort today outside of dreamfiction. Most men want to believe that the world is comfortable and rapidly approaching literacy and peace and refinement and there is a rude shock in these uncouth pictures of life which make one feel either that the subjects of the story are insane or that the author himself is a little odd. As fiction, the adventures would create a furor of popular applause, but offered as fact, they at once throw one upon guard, challenge complacent ease of mind and naturally arouse protest. It is almost impossible to conceive of this ghoulish sort of existence as a fact outside the stone age.

The smooth, accomplished manner in which the author sets down his adventures accounts for much of their charm. Either he is gifted in the handling of English words and English construction or he is well prompted. Like his first book, "Man and Mystery in Asia" moves with the rapidity and grace and intensely interesting action of a classic romance. Collaborating with the author, Mr. Pallen is partly responsible for the quality of the volume.

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WEATHER

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The East Window

NEWSPAPER readers in the Far East who have been following the progress of the Immigration Bill through Congress probably are at a loss to understand why America's chief legislative body has been able to take such a decided stand on this measure as the vote in the Senate, 71 in favor to 4 against and in the House of Representatives, 322 in favor to 71 against, indicated when the leading newspapers are apparently against it. The reason for this is easily explained by the fact that the newspapers comment on the subject which has been cabled to the Far East is practically all *New York* newspaper comment. The *Times*, the *World*, the *Tribune*, and the *Herald* are all published in America's commercial metropolis, and while it is valuable to know how they feel about the clause in the Immigration Bill excluding Japanese immigration, it should be recognised that this editorial opinion does not necessarily represent the common or "garden-variety" opinion of the American people generally, and especially the labor unions. New York newspaper comment is quiet likely to reflect what Wall Street and the powerful financial and business interests of America think on certain questions, but the kind of public opinion to which Congress is listening very intently in these critical times preceding the national election is the *voting public opinion* of the great agricultural Central and Eastern portions of the United States. If *Reuters* and the *United Press* would give us the editorial comment from newspapers in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Dallas, Texas and Keokuk, Iowa newspaper readers in the Orient might be able to gain a better idea regarding the real opinion of the American people on this question.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Alexander Smith-Jones-Brown, a resident of this city for many years, departed last week for Home. He does not intend to return to Orient.—*News item from the daily newspapers in any China port.*—Following Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown's departure the following comment was heard in the clubs and hotel lobbies:—(Readers may select the column which suits their fancies).

(1) "It is said that Mr. Smith - Jones - Brown amassed a large fortune during his stay in the Orient."

(2) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown has gone Home, to join his family and supervise the education of his children.

(3) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was always an upright business man and gained the respect of all who had business dealings with him."

(4) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was a devout church member and always lived up his principles in his daily affairs."

(5) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was a sincere friend of the Chinese for whom he had a sincere admiration."

(6) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown came from a fine family in the Homeland and always moved in the very best circles."

(7) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was—"

(1) "It is said that Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown left the Orient dead broke with creditors everywhere."

(2) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown has gone Home to join his other family. He left a sorrowing one here to mourn his departure."

(3) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was a crook and if the truth were known he made his money out of the opium business."

(4) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was a hypocrite and double-crossed everybody who ever came in contact with him."

(5) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was very anti-Chinese and never lost an opportunity to criticise them or belittle their efforts."

(6) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown came from the lowest class in one of the factory towns and it was only his money that gave him social position."

(7) "Mr. Smith-Jones-Brown was not—"

★ ★ ★

It is not often that retribution quickly descends upon those who unthinkingly spread unverified rumors, but apparently the unexpected happened recently in New York in connection with a careless statement made by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the financier, in the course of a public address. Mr. Vanderlip was referring to the oil scandal investigation in progress in Washington, and, in this connection, made a statement questioning the motives of those who purchased from the late President Harding his private newspaper property in Marion, Ohio. Mr. Vanderlip alleged that the price paid for the paper was far in excess of its real value and implied that the money was supplied by certain interests desirous of influencing the President on public questions. The newspapers printed Mr. Vanderlip's statement and immediately the Senatorial Investigating Committee summoned him to Washington to testify. When he appeared before the Committee, he had no information whatever to back up the statement he had made in his speech and finally ended up by saying that he "made the statement in order that it might be investigated and verified." This explanation was rather weak and Mr. Vanderlip has been the object of no end of criticism for repeating in public a rumor which he could not verify. This, however, did not end the matter, for several of the leading newspapers have continued to lambast the financier for a further statement which he made to the effect that "the newspapers were as familiar as he was with the stories in circulation, yet refused to print them." He charged that newspapers "did not dare to print what they knew." The New York *Times*, in commenting on this phase of Mr. Vanderlip's speech, said:

★ ★ ★

"This sounded more magnificent at the time than it did when Mr. Vanderlip got to Washington and was forced to acknowledge that he knew nothing whatever about the facts, and could not even cite a responsible witness for the truth of the charges to which he had given wings. . . . It is true, of course, as Mr. Vanderlip said, that many newspaper men were familiar with the stories to which he referred in his speech. They 'knew' them—and many worse ones—just as he did, only as tales told in clubs, passed along in railroad trains, laughed over in offices, bandied about in Wall Street. But it is one thing to know that insinuations and calumnies are floating about, and quite another to put them into cold print. Imagine the effect on any newspaper that might have been as careless as Mr. Vanderlip in publishing something of which it had not a scintilla of proof! If any such scandalous matter can, indeed, be verified at every point, it may be the duty of a newspaper to print it in the public interest, even if it thereby exposes itself to abuse or misrepresentation or a suit for damages. But without the most complete verification, such a course would be not only dangerous but suicidal. People would rapidly lose confidence in a newspaper which pretended to print as a fact what was in reality only a rumor without foundation. . . With one public service Mr. Vanderlip must be freely credited. He has set an example which nobody will think of following. The unhappy plight into which he thrust himself will be a strong deterrent to scandal-mongers. And the rapid puncturing of the bubbles of rumor which he blew into the air will make sensible people much slower to give credence to the backbiting and malicious whisperings and unfounded hints and veiled accusations by which men in public life are made to suffer. As a lecturer on the duty of newspapers, Mr. Vanderlip was not a great success, but he certainly has achieved something worth while in putting the bridle on loose tongues."

★ ★ ★

The April issue of Agriculture and Forestry *Notes* published by the College of Agriculture of Nanking University contains some interesting information regarding the Agricultural and Industrial School maintained at the town of Yihsien in the former bandit area of Shantung Province. This School was organised several years ago by the Northern Presbyterian Mission and now has 80 boys enrolled. Under the School regulations, every boy must spend three hours a day in manual labor, the balance of the time being given over to classes and to study. The Mission owns 320 mow of excellent agricultural land and 390 mow of hill land, and preparations are being made for improvement of the fruit industry, control of fruit insects and diseases, improvement of wheat, fruit preservation, and reforestation. In addition to being located in a "bandit area," this district of China is also subject to famines, the Mission having distributed famine funds four times in the last fifteen years. This little mission school at Yihsien *where everybody works* is an excellent example of the new spirit in missionary education which is bound to have a profound effect upon China in the years to come.

★ ★ ★

Some idea of the extent of the preparations and expense involved in the U. S. Army airplane flight around the world is conveyed in the one item of airplane-motors which have been distributed to the value of G.$180,000 around the world in order to provide for emergencies in case of accidents on the trip. From one to four "Liberty" motors have been left at every place where the planes are scheduled to stop on the trip and two of them are now in Shanghai. According to the plans, in case any trouble develops with a motor, no attempt will be made to repair it, but a new one will be installed, and the trip continued, without delay. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America is taking a great interest in the enterprise and recently sent out a circular to newspapers reading, "When the globe was first circumnavigated by sailing ship it released the peoples of the earth from the limitations of superstitious fear and ignorance by which for thousands of generations they had been bound. . . . The vision and courage of Magellan and Drake taught the race that the planet is not flat and thus opened vast possibilities for peaceful commercial intercourse. Aircraft are teaching us that we have dominion over the ocean of atmosphere, as well as over sea and land."

★ ★ ★

The fact that there is soon to be erected in Shanghai a high-power radio station equipped to receive and send messages directly across the Pacific lends interest to the progress which has been made in recent years in the development of radio communication across the Atlantic between the United States and Europe. Mr. David Lawrence, in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* for March 15, states that in a long narrow room on the tenth floor of a New York office building there sit all day and night a hundred young men wearing ear phones and sitting at typewriters. A placard at each table in this room which is called "Radio Central" indicates the country with which communication is constantly being maintained. "Looking over the shoulder of the operator you see him receiving messages from London. You look down the room and see other placards for France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Argentina, Poland, Holland, and you ask your guide to explain just how these messages are being received. You find that communication across the Atlantic is no longer a haphazard series of relays, ship by ship, and that the sending of messages to a huge station somewhere on the sea coast is already obsolete. You learn that the young men sitting at the typewriters are actually receiving messages from another young man sitting at a sending key in an office building in London and that they are communicating directly without any relay between them. They talk with each other by the use of the radio with as much freedom as two telegraph operators on land wires. There is no longer the uncertainty there used to be about radio telegraph. It has become systematized and stabilised." According to the writer of the above, the Radio Corporation of America, through an arrangement with the British Marconi Company of London, the Companie Radio-France in Paris and the Telefunken Company in Berlin, sees to it that regular "circuits" are now maintained through the air with India, Turkey, Austria, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, points in Russia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Africa and the Near East generally."

Abuse Is No Argument

THE rare ineptitude betrayed by the Slavs in their dealings with other nations, such as M. Trotzky's recent affront to the British Government and the intolerable attitude of M. Karakhan towards China which has given rise to a movement in Peking in favor of asking Moscow to withdraw M. Karakhan from Peking, appears also to be the distinguishing characteristic of the Teutonic mentality. At the very moment that the Reparations Commission, taking note of Germany's endorsement of the experts' conclusions, has unanimously decided to approve, within the limits of its authority, such conclusions, to adopt the measures contained in the reports and also officially to transmit the reports to the interested Governments with a view to the plans becoming fully effective at the earliest possible moment, the German newspapers attack M. Poincare in terms of the most violent abuse, which is scarcely calculated to advance the cause of a re-settlement of Europe's post-war problems. The Berliner Tageblatt employs the most intemperate language in the course of a bitter attack on M. Poincare's speech on Wednesday. "This speech will again show that at the head of the French Republic there is a man who has ruined Europe by his obstinacy and violent policy and would like to ruin it further. He possesses no honesty and has made a habit of falsehood."

Now that is not the sort of language that is likely to heal the wounds left by the late struggle, and any newspaper that indulges in such vituperation of the head of a great nation is in reality rendering a disservice to its own country and to the world generally. M. Poincare, of course, may have his faults, but in the interests of historical accuracy we have to remind the spiritual partners of the editor of the Berliner Tageblatt that the suggestion that M. Poincare has been instrumental in ruining Europe is a frigid and calculated lie. The seeds of Europe's ruin were contained in the spirit of Prussian militarism which forced a needless war on Europe. The Sarajevo incident was intrinsically scarcely worth the shedding of so much precious blood and the sacrifice of the flower of Europe's manhood, to say nothing of the dissipation of the material resources of nations. No, it is not M. Poincare who is responsible for Europe's ruin but the Germans themselves, who are now abjectly whining when they are called upon to pay the inevitable price of defeat. And when the Germans bring the charge against M. Poincare that he possesses no honesty and has made a habit of falsehood, they accuse him of something of which they themselves are guilty. The flight of German capital abroad and the stage-managed bankruptcy of the German nation constitute one of the most prodigious international swindles that have disgraced the pages of history, to which are to be attributed a good deal of the complications in connection with the question of reparations. We hasten to give a choice specimen of that dishonesty and habitual falsehood of which the Berliner Tageblatt so glibly accuses M. Poincare:

According to a statement made in the opening part of last month by Dr. Brauns, the German Minister of Labor, 5,000,000 Germans are without employment and no fewer than three times that number are dependent on charity for their support. This means that about one-fourth of the entire population of Germany is unable to earn a living at present. In Berlin alone, according to these figures, those dependent on charity for keeping alive number fully a million. Yet there seems to be plenty of German capital available for sending abroad to develop German trade and there also appears to be a flow of currency for purposes of personal enjoyment. Colonel Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, who recently returned to America after a tour of Europe, said that the thing which struck him most during his six weeks abroad was the number of Germans on the Riviera from Monte Carlo to San Remo. "I do not know where the money was coming from," he said, "but the Germans certainly had plenty to spend in the Italian side of the Riviera." The revival in German industry in the meantime is reported to be steadily going on. Germany cannot go on pleading poverty for ever as an excuse for not paying her creditors. When newspapers like the Berliner Tageblatt see fit to insult the head of the French Republic, the duty devolves on honest publicists to expose the falsity of the allegations against a country that has suffered much at the hands of the German invader. It is up to the Germans, by good faith and sacrifice, to win back the esteem in which they were once held. They willed the war: they must pay the price. The continuance of German bad humor, which finds its reflex in the telegrams published today, must lead to the natural suspicion that the Reich is no more disposed loyally to fulfil the charges provided for in the experts' reports than she was to carry out the engagements signed previously. Abuse of France will not help Germany; it will only stiffen the French attitude and probably retard a European settlement.

War Clouds In China

WITH Yang Sen in Chengtu and Hsiung Keh-wu a "fugitive" in Canton, it would appear that the affairs of Szechuen are finally adjusted and that West China were about to come into that era of peace and open commerce and prosperity that has so long been prayed for by Chinese and foreigners alike. The appearance of peace and a final "getting down to business" may, however, be only an illusion, for there are already new war clouds rising.

Hsiung Keh-wu is not the man to accept defeat in Szechuwan. He has been too long in power there not to realise the advantages of being number one of that vast and rich and independent province. He has also been too long a politician not to know the weaknesses of Szechwanese military leaders and to understand how easily any regime at Chengtu can be undermined with silver coin and golden promises.

That Hsiung has just purchased large supplies of arms and ammunition is evidence enough that he does not yet intend to retire. The purchase is said to involve several hundred thousand taels and the supplies are already reported to be on their way from Indo-China to Yunnanfu. The ex-tuchun is not buying arms in that quantity for mere diversion and he is assuredly

(Continued on Page 21)

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War Clouds In China

(Continued from Page 20)

not having them delivered so near the Szechwanese theater for use in any other quarter.

Observers admit that, with a plentiful supply of money, Hsiung Keh-wu can already make disastrous inroads upon the northern power. Although every important part of the province has been seized by Wu Pei-fu's lieutenants in the name of the Central Government and although Peking has formally appointed Liu Tsen-hou, now at Chungking, Tuchun of Szechwan, several of the formerly loyal generals are said to be disappointed at the partition of the spoils and to be decidedly restive. Liu Hsiang, who holds the strategic point of Luchow, commanding the salt fields of Tse Liu-tsing and the upper reaches of the Yangtze, and Yuen Tsu-ming of Kweichow are both known to be dissatisfied with the new administration and it is their open protest at the appointment of Liu Tsen which has probably made him "delay" in accepting the tuchunate more than any other fact. With the camp already divided and almost bitterly hostile, Hsiung's opportunities for staging a return to power are not only ripe but very promising, and the next few weeks are likely to see the war in Szechwan again prominent in the daily headlines.

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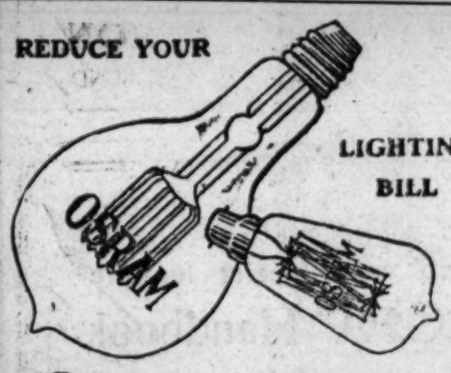

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The Law Of China

The First Account In English Of Ancient And Modern Chinese Law

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA

As in the ancient Jewish State, the family is a unit of the Chinese; and on its model the Chinese Empire was formerly governed, and from the social conditions of families Chinese Family Law is founded. (1) The Chinese family life, with its sexual purity coupled with filial piety, has greatly contributed towards the maintenance of the Chinese nation. Everything revolves around the family, which, with its natural conservatism, has had a beneficial influence towards the outside world. The Chinese family life compares favorably with the somewhat too loose bonds of the occidental—in fact, in family life China is presented at her best. (2) The Chinese family embraces all members of the same household which stand under one head, without distinction, whether they have entered the family through marriage or adoption. It is obligatory that all members of the family bear the same family name. (3)

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS

In China marriage is a civil contract which must be evidinced by an agreement and supported by a consideration. (4) Unlike countries in which the civil of Common Law prevails, marriage has never until recently been regulated by religion. Neither has it been customary for priests to perform marriage ceremonies. With the advent of Missionaries into China and the establishment of Churches and Missions, many marriages have been performed in accordance with Christian usages. Such marriages would seem to be valid by virtue of custom, provided there is a marriage contract supported by a consideration.

A qualified form of polygamy has always existed in China. The first or principal wife is usually chosen for the husband by the parents or senior relations from a family equal in rank and finances to his own, and is espoused with as much splendor and ceremony as the parties can afford. The bride when she is received at the house of the bridegroom acquires all the rights and privileges which under Chinese custom belong to a lawful wife. (5) A man who marries more than one first wife may be prosecuted for bigamy. (6) After the espousal of a first wife a Chinese citizen may lawfully espouse as many secondary wives (7) as he desires and can afford. Such wives are acquired with fewer ceremonies and without any regard to equality from the standpoint of family. Secondary wives are subordinate to the first wife, but equal in rank among themselves. (8) The

CANS AND CANTS

existence of consanguinity or affinity make a marriage absolutely null and void. As to the first according to the old law, marriages between relations of all degrees of agnatic relationship, including persons of the same family name, were null and void. (93 In the 7th year of the Chinese Republic the Supreme Court logically held that a marriage between persons of the same family name was not void unless both persons were lineal descendents of the same ancestor. (10) As to the second, it may be said that as a general rule marriage does not create any relationship between the husband and his wife's family. The exceptions to this rule seem to be where the wife's relations are brought under the husband's control by virtue of the marriage. Thus, the daughter of a wife by a former husband, or a sister by the same mother but a different father. Such marriages are considered null and void. (11) It would seem that the following marriages are voidable, but not void: Marriage in which Buddhist or Taoist Priests are one of the parties; (12) marriages in which officials on active services marry into a family within their jurisdiction; (13) marriages consummated during a period of mourning for the parents, grandparents or other senior agantes. (14) Until recent years there were five ceremonies which were assential to constitute a valid and regular marriage though they doubtless varied much in different parts of the Empire: Employment of go-betweens who settle verbally the contract between the two families: exchanging red cards giving the date of birth of each of the couple, and usually drawing up a formal contract of betrothal; sending and receiving of the wedding presents. (These three constitute a formal betrothal which carries legal consequences, e g. specific performance may be enforced). Bringing home the bride with red chair and music; add obeisance by the pair to the bridegroom's parents, and in better class families kneeling to the ancestral tablets.

(15) A marriage effected by contract supported by a consideration, however, would seem to be valid, even if the go-between dies before the marriage is consummated. (16) It is not essential, as it was in olden times, for the marriage contract to be in writing, providing the consideration actually passes the parties. (17) Under the old law, a marriage without the consent of the parents or senior relatives was invalid. Parents could even force their children to marry without their consent. (18) Parents still have the right to object to a marriage, but such objection must be reasonable. (19) The consent of both parties to a marriage must now be obtained; otherwise it is invalid.

It would seem that a marriage entered into without the consent of the parties would be valid if there was a marriage contract and a proper consideration. The age at which marriage can be contracted would seem to be fifteen for females and twenty for males. (20) Under the old law marriage was a sale by the father of the bride to the bridegroom's family, to which the bride thenceforth belonged. The wife had no rights whatsoever, no separate estate, and implicit obedience to her husband was exacted.

In a recent decision, the Chinese Supreme Court held that a married woman may own and control her own property. (21) This, however, has been qualified by a later decision, in which it was held that a married woman cannot exercise rights over her property without the consent of her husband, unless he is guilty of desertion or serving a sentence of imprisodment. (22) It would, therefore, seem that the emancipation of married woman in China, if not already effected by the last cited decision, will soon be forthcoming.

(1) (2) (3) The Family Law of The Chinese, by P. G. von Mollendorff, pages 4, 4, and 5.

(4) Supreme Court Decision No. 1417.

(5) Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li, page 111.

(6) Provisional Criminal Code of the Republic of China, Section 291.

(7) The term "secondary wives" is used advisedly. It might be more correct to call them concubines.

(8) Supreme Court Decision No. 304.

(9) Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li, Section 107, page 114. China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner, Page 39.

(10) Supreme Court Decision No. 909.

(11) (12) (13) Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li, Sections 108, 114, 110; pages 115, 118, 116.

(14) A statement of other marriages which were voidable according to the old law may be found in the Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li. It would seem that only the cases mentioned above are still in force, the others having been impliedly repealed on account of being contrary to the spirit of a republican form of government.

(15) Chinese Family and Commercial Law, by Jamieson. See also Williams' Middle Kingdom, page 135; and China Of The Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner, page 41, where six essentials are given. Mr. Jamieson's five essentials, however, seem to cover the six given by Williams and Werner.

(16) Supreme Court Decision No. 1417.

(17) Supreme Court Decision No. 978.

(18) China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner.

(19) Supreme Court Decision No. 1207.

(20) The Family Law of the Chinese, by P. G. Mollendorff, page 12.

(21) Supreme Court Decision No. 35.

(22) Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, page 7, case 903.

In his next article Mr. Bryan goes from one extreme to the other, and deals with the legal aspects of divorce in China. It will appear in Tuesday's CHINA PRESS.

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Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE TRUE END AND AIM OF LIFE

There is only one good, and that is human happiness.

Every man ought, to the extent of his ability, to increase the happiness of mankind, for the reason that that will increase his own.

Happiness is the end—virtue the means—and anything that wipes a tear from the face of man is good. Everything that gives laughter to the world—laughter springing from good nature, that is the most wonderful music that has ever enriched the ears of man. And let me say that nothing can be more immoral than to waste your own life, and sour that of others.

I have a little short creed of my own, not very hard to understand, that has in it no contradictions, and it is this: Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. The way to be happy is to make others so.

The source of man's unhappiness is his ignorange of nature.

Happiness is the true end and aim of life. It is the task of intelligence - to ascertain the condition of happiness, and when found the truly wise will live in accordance with them.

Happiness is wealth. We can be happy without being rich—without holding office—without being famous. I am not sure that we can be happy with wealth, with office, or with fame.

By happiness is meant not simply the joy of eating and drinking—the gratification of the appetite—but good, well-being, in the highest and noblest forms. The joy that springs from obligation discharged, from duty done, from generous acts, from being true to the ideal, from a perception of the beautiful in nature, art, and conduct. The happiness that is born of and gives birth to poetry and music, that follows the gratification of the highest wants.

There is one good—happiness. There is one sin—selfishness.

Happiness is the bud, the blossom and the fruit of good and noble actions, it is not the gift of any good; it must be earned by man—must be deserved.

RIGHT AND WRONG

Right and wrong exist in the nature of things. Things are not right because they are commanded, nor wrong because they are prohibited.

The idea of right and wrong is born of man's capacity to enjoy and suffer. If man could not suffer, if he could not inflict injury upon his fellow, if he could neither feel nor inflict pain, the idea of right and wrong never would have entered his brain. But for this the word conscience never would have passed the lips of man.

We know that acts are good or bad only as they affected the actors and others. We know that from every good act good consequences flow, and that from every bad act there are only evil results. There is in the moral world, as in the physical, the absolute bad perfect relation of cause and effect. For this reason, the atonement becomes an impossibility. Others may suffer by your crime, but their suffering cannot discharge you; it simply increases your guilt and adds to your burden. For this reason happiness is not a reward—it is a consequence. Suffering is not a punishment—it is a result.

We must teach the world that the consequences of a bad action cannot be avoided, that they are the invisible police, the unseen avengers that accept no gifts, that hear no prayers, that no cunning can deceive.

A perfectly civilized man can never be perfectly happy while there is one unhappy being in this universe.

Man has found that he must give liberty to others in order to have it himself. He has found that a master is also a slave—that a tyrant is himself a serf.

This is my doctrine: Give every other human being every right you claim for yourself. Keep your mind open to the influences of nature. Receive new thoughts with hospitality. Let us advance.

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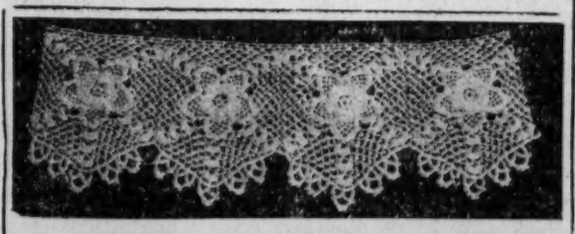

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United States Court

HEARINGS

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2412 U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2414 U. S. v. James E. Filan; plea o guilty entered; submitted.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2415 U. S. v. Hugh D. McCauley; testimony taken of J. J. Gavin, E. C Stokes, defendant, T. Oshima, J E. Filan; submitted.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2416 U. S. v. William B. McCabe; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonia; plea o guilty entered; submitted.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; plea of guilty entered; continued.

(Before the Commissioner):

April 11, 1924, Civil No. 153 H. Kunze and Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; testimony taken of H Kunze, C. L. Tom, P. Zetterlund, A. Elliott; submitted.

April 14, 1924, Crim. No. 593 U. S. v. D. Southworth; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2405 L. E. Greenstone v. M. I. Greenstone; order for service by publication.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2407 L. Gilman v. M. Gilman; order for service by publication.

April 11, 1924 Cause No. 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; sentence.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; sentence.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2415, U. S. v. Hugh D. McCauley; acquittal.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2416, U. S. William B. McCabe; sentence.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; sentence.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2419, H. Webb v. The China Press et al.; order denying application.

(By The Commissioner)

April 9, 1924, Crim. No. 569, U. S. v. A. K. Taylor; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Crim. No. 581, U. S. v. C. J. Wilson; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; adjourning order for defendant's appearance.

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 114, Yok Sang v. L. Siegman; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 137, T. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation v. Commercial Express and Storage Co.; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924 Civil No. 143, American Trading Co. v. Shanghai Building Co.; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 150, Arkell and Douglas v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 154, Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. A. Landau; order of dismissal.

April 9, 1924, Spec. Civil Pro. No. 27, In re A. Tilton Steele; order remitting fine.

April 9, 1924, Spec. Civil Pro. No. 43, In re alleged insanity of T. E. March; order of dismissal.

April 14, 1924, Crim. No. 593, U. S. v. P. D. Southworth; sentence.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARINGS

April 17, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld.

April 17, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2333, Wm. Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.

April 22, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.

April 23, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 7135, P. M. Ying v. M. I. Greenstone.

April 24, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2364, P. W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.

April 30, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.

April 30, 1924, 11 a.m., Cause No. 2282, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.

May 1, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin and Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.

May 2, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane.

May 13, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.

May 15, 1924, 10 am., Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller and Phipps (China) Ltd.

May 20, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 21, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 27, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read and Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Company, Inc. et al.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; information.

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 2415, U. S. v. Hugh D. McCauley; information.

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 2416, U. S. v. William B. McCabe; information.

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; information.

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; information.

April 9, 1924, Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; marshal's return of writ of execution.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane; answer.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; affidavit of publication.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2409, L. Martel v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; summons issued.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; stipulation.

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 1870, Doong Yih v. Russia Insurance Co. of America; answer to amended petition.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. P. A. Bowen; notice of motion.

April 11, 1924, Cause No. 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane; motion to set.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al; motion to set.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2409, L. Martel v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; marshal's return of summons.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2406, F. Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; demurrer.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Creviling; notice of motion.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; answer.

April 12, 1924, Cause No. 2419, H. Webb v. The China Press, Inc. et al.; complaint.

April 14, 1924, Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; motion to set.

April 14, 1924, Cause No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane; motion to set.

April 14, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; motion to set.

April 14, 1924, Cause No. 1410, American Express Co. v. M. L. Heen; confession of judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 159, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

April 10, 1924, Civil No. 158 South British Insurance Co., Ltd v. China American Petroleum Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

April 10, 1924, Civil No. 159, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

April 12, 1924, Civil No. 160 Mahriah's Inc. v. L. Douglas; summons and writ of attachment issued.

April 14, 1924, Civil No. 592 U. S. v. Paul D. Southworth; complaint.

College Women Meet Tuesday

The American Association of University Women will meet on Tuesday, April 22, in the club rooms of the American Women's Club, with the Wellesley group acting as hostesses at the tea preceding the meeting. Dr. Sophia Hart of the English department of Wellesley college will speak on "Democracy and Literature."

WOMEN'S WRONGS

What A Great Surgeon Said.

One of the greatest surgeons said that he never went to bed without feeling thankful for not having been born a woman. A woman's health handicaps her, almost always. She has pains and disabilities which do not afflict men. Nature does not give her a fair chance. Her blood is more often thin and poor than a man's, and she often neglects the first beginnings of ill-health.

Many of the fair sex who seemed destined to a life of frequent suffering have been freed entirely from their ailments, through the wonderful blood-making qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Women make too light of their troubles. Many a housewife toils all day with a pain in her back and side, a burning headache, and a sense of having no spine left.

What a pity that women will not listen to their friends whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved from this misery. These pills ought to be taken in the first years of womanhood: they may make all the difference to the health of a lifetime. But whenever a woman suffers they will help her—in youth, middle-age, and after-life.

All women should take advantage of the health-help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of chemists, or post free $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kinkgse Road, Shanghai.

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What the New Style Nestle and Lanoil hair wave means to you. Wonderful Improvement recently perfected by Nestle have eliminated once and for all the risks of old style permanent waving, the risk of the hair becoming brittle or frizzy

Nestle and Lanoil Wave can now produce a wide, deep wave in every case and rendered not only naturally but full of life and lustre.

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We manufacture and sell the World-known Hand-made Carpets and Rugs made of the best pure wool with dyes of unfading color, under the supervisicn of our specialists.

All designs and colours kept in stock.

Special designs and colours made to order.

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Special Sale

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WINTERGARDEN

Where you meet old friends and make new acquaintances.

In the Famous old Carlton Building.
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C. 2301

Lost Records Are Found Of Hebrews In China

Hebraic Papers Cover Life In Ming Dynasty—1368 1644; Now Include Prayer Book

Valuable lost records of Jewish life in China during the Ming Dynasty, a thousand years ago, have been brought recently to America, according to articles in the New York papers of March 8. The article from the Times, follows:

Adolph S. Oko, librarian of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, has brought to New York complete records of a Hebraic community life and culture which existed in China during the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, of which all trace had been lost to civilization.

Mr. Oko returned on Thursday on the Berengaria from an extended book scouting expedition in Europe, in which he succeeded in finding fifty-nine Chinese Hebrew manuscripts bound in original Chinese silk, which, with the exception of four, which were stolen several years ago from an exhibition in London, constitute all the manuscripts known to have been written by Jews living in China.

The manuscripts consist of hymnals and prayer books and were brought from China to London by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews in China, an organization which sent missionaries to that coutry for the first time in 1849. They were purchased by the missionaries of that society in the village of Kae-fung-foo.

The manuscripts are curious in that, instead of being in the form of scrolls, they are in the shape of fans. The oblong pages are folded one upon the other, and the reader pulls the pages out fan-wise. Several books, consisting of hymnals and prayer books, contain translations of hymns in the Jewish-Persian dialect, thereby indicating a relationship between the Chinese and Persian-Hebrew rituals.

"The money for the purchase of these books," said Mr. Oko yesterday, "was made available by a group of Jews in the West, headed by Ben Selling of Portland, Ore., and Rabbi Jonah Wise, son of Isaac M. Wise, late founder of the Hebrew Union College, also of that city. With the new acquisitions the Hebrew Union College library will now house 70,000 books, among which are the largest Spinoza and Hebrew musical collections in the world."

EXPERIENCE OF MISSIONARIES

Accompanying the manuscripts is a history of the experience of the missionaries of the village of Kae fing-foo. The introduction shows how in the middle of the nineteenth century once powerful Jewish groups had sunk into poverty and whole communities were in danger of disintegration. Persecution and starvation were the familiar lot of the remnants of the Ming dynasty Jews at that period. The writer of the history appends interesting notes on how the manuscrips were acquired.

The introduction to the history reads, in part, as follows:

"Since the British treaty of Nanking in 1842 many Christians in Europe have directed their attention toward the Jews in China. It was at their request that the writer of these introductory remarks undertook to direct the general plan and management of the undertaking. * * * A friendly feeling was generally evinced toward our visitors, which is in no small measure attributable to the Hebrew letter of introduction from Shanghai, of which, although the Jews understood not the purport, they readily perceived its identity with their own sacred writings. Without such an introduction they would probably have been received with suspicion and distrusted as spies.

"Our visitors learned that during the year 1849 the whole of the little Jewish community at Kae-fung-foo were thrown into great alarm and exposed to danger of persecution, on account of suspected connection with foreigners, by a letter written in Chinese and dispatched some time before by the late Temple Layton, H. B. M. Consul at Amoy, for the purpose of procuring some Hebrew M S S. * * *

"Here in the midst of a surrounding population, two-thirds of whom were professors of Mohammedanism, and close adjoining to a heathen temple dedicated to the 'god of fire,' a few Jewish families, sunk in the lowest poverty and destitution, their religion scarcely more than a name, and yet sufficient to separate them from the multitude around, exposed to trial, reproach and the pain of long-deferred hope, remained the unconscious depositaries of the oracles of God and survived as the solitary witnesses of departed glory. Not a single individual could read the Hebrew books; they had been without a rabbi for fifty years.

SYNAGOGUE IN RUINS

"The expectation of a Messiah seems to have been entirely lost. The rite of circumcision, which appears to have been observed at the period of their discovery by the Jesuits two centuries ago, had been totally discontinued. The synagogue itself was tottering in ruins; some of the ground had been alienated to pagan rites, and a portion of the fallen materials sold to the neighboring heathen. Some time previously they had petitioned the Chinese Emperor to have pity on their poverty, and to rebuild their temple. No reply had been received from Peking, but to this feeble hope they still clung. Out of seventy family names or clans, only seven now remained, numbering about 200 individuals in all, dispersed over the neighborhood. According to present appearances, in the judgment of our native messengers, after a few years all traces of Judaism will probably have disappeared."

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By Appointment To H.M. The King

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INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.

The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

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This precious herbal balm UPROOTS DISEASE. It soothes heals and purifies the skin in a way utterly impossible to any *Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk.*

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It's a photoplay that will give the entertainment the cast, in their best, and the story lives—with its color, mighty deeds and throbbing loves.

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For twenty years "The Virginian" has been called "the great American romance".

Now you'll say it's the great romance of the screen!

An American classic, teeming with laughter and tears, tingling with thrills. Made on a mighty scale, in the heart of the west.

A picture for the whole family to see and talk about!

PREFERRED PICTURES

A TOM FORMAN Production

With KENNETH HARLAN, FLORENCE VIDOR, RUSSELL SIMPSON, PAT O'MALLEY, RAYMOND HATTON.

Adapted by ... and Louis Lighton from the novel and play by Owen Wister and Kirke La Shelle

PRICES OF ADMISSION

NIGHT SHOWS: $1.50 and $1.00

Matinee on Saturday 26th "THE WOMAN HE CHOSE" Usual Price

Matinee on Sunday 27th "THE VIRGINIAN" $0.80, $0.60, $0.40 and $0.30

"When you call me that, smile"— And everybody will leave the theatre smiling, satisfied of having seen a magnific photoplay.

Theodore Roosevelt loved the book so well that he recommended it to all his friends. You'll like the feature that you'll ask everybody not to miss—the photoplay that has thrills, romance and pathos.

British Women's Association Notes

NEW HOUSE COMMITTEE

The following have been elected members of the House Committee which has been formed to deal with the furnishing, equipment and maintenance of Headquarters during the year: Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Chairman; Mrs. Clear, Mrs. Dovey, Mrs. Hummel, Secretary, Mrs. Gull and Mrs. Byrne, Ex officio.

Owing to the damp condition of the plaster in the new room at Headquarters, it is impossible to embark on any decorative scheme until the Autumn. The room however can be made pleasantly habitable and should prove most useful for musical and dramatic entertainments, progressive games, meetings, etc.

IMPORTANT

Members are notified that in future all fixtures and arrangements in connection with the new room at Headquarters must be made through the Secretary as no one else is authorised to fix dates for this room under any circumstances whatever.

DRAMATIC SECTION

Owing to the difficulty of arranging the different Country dances in the short time at their disposal the members of the Dramatic Section Committee are reluctantly compelled to cancel the "May Day Revel" which was to have been held at the Carlton on Thursday, May 1.

In connection with the new recreation Section it is proposed to hold a vaudeville entertainment from 4 to 8 on Friday, May 2 in the large room at Headquarters. There will be a delightful program which will include among other items, two sketches produced by Mrs. Wavie Wood and Mrs. Dillon.

Tea will be provided and there will be Bridge and Mah-Jongg for those who wish to play.

This entertainment will be in the nature of a house warming to open the new room and all members are cordially invited to attend.

RECREATION SECTION

No subscription is necessary to belong to this Section and all members are welcome to assist in making this a most successful branch of the B.W.A.

The object of the section is to provide free entertainment of every kind with refreshments at Headquarters for the benefit of all the members of the Association. Already several card tables with complete equipment for Bridge and Mah-Jongg have been provided at Headquarters and can be used by members at any time, day or evening.

The Committee would be very grateful for gifts of games such as dominoes, draughts, chess, etc. They also are greatly in need of a gramophone and would be glad if some members leaving for home would send them one.

For particulars of the entertainment to be given at Headquarters on Friday, May the 2nd see under Dramatic Section notes.

ART EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Art and Literary Sections Miss Amy J. Drucker will hold an exhibition of her work on Thursday the 24th of April at Headquarters. Miss Drucker, who exhibits at the Royal Academy and the Salon is passing through Shanghai en route for Peking and has only a few pictures with her but these are of such outstanding merit that those who have the opportunity of seeing her work next week have a real treat in store for them.

She is very catholic in her tastes and her pictures range from portraits in pastel to oil painting on paper, lithographs (her own work) and wood block prints in the Japanese manner.

The oil paintings on paper are very beautiful, one in particular of a group in Palestine done in different tones of brown pink, taupe and rose is a delightful picture and charming to live with. Of the lithographs, one of a wet night in the slums is extraordinarily clever and one, the head of a young English poetess, is a very arresting piece of work.

Among the wood block prints, that of the "Beck Staithes" near Whitby is exceptionally attractive, it recalls Brangwyn at his best and is a delightful Harmony in brown. Miss Drucker is particularly happy in her portraits and has already done several during her short stay here. She is leaving for Peking on the Sunday following the exhibition and those who wish her to make portraits of them or their children are advised to get in touch with her c/o Mrs. Stanley Read, 202 Bubbling Well Road, as soon as possible.

SPORTS SECTION

The annual general meeting was held on Monday, April the 7th and the following members were elected to the Committee for the ensuing year, Mrs. Ford (chairman), Mrs. Beaumont (treasurer) Mrs. Bothwell (secretary) Mrs. Hall, Miss Gulston, Miss Rudge, Miss Turner and the Misses Fleet.

The tennis season will commence in May but the actual date can only be published later when the courts on the recreation ground are ready for play. Members of the B.W.A. wishing to join the tennis club are asked to notify the Secretary as soon as possible, the Subscription for the tennis season is twelve dollars ($12.00).

LITERARY SECTION

Grateful thanks are due to Mrs. John Prentice for a generous gift of home journals for the use of the library at Headquarters. It is particularly requested that none of these journals or other periodicals be removed from the library under any circumstances whatever.

CHEE HSIN CEMENT
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Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

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87 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Javanese Governor Denies Reports Of Labor Migration

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, P. I., April 10.—Governor-General D. Fock of Java who spent several days in the Philippines during the early part of April as the guest of Governor-General Leonard Wood took occasion to deny reports printed here recently that there was a movement on foot to relieve Java of its surplus labor population by sending it to the Philippine Islands.

"Neither Governor-General Wood nor myself has even given the slightest consideration to any plan by which Javanese labourers might migrate to the Philippines," said Governor-General Fock. "The report is sheer nonsense. Although there is an excess of labor in Java it is none the less true that in many other islands of the Netherlands East Indies, such as Sumatra and Celebes, there is a scarcity of labor. We therefore need in those islands all available Javanese laborers."

Coolidge Has 424 Instructed Delegates To Party Convention

(By United Press)

Washington, Apr. 15.—With a large number of the delegates to the National Republican convention, already chosen and instructed, the Coolidge Committee today took stock of its chances. It found that 424 delegates have been definitely instructed for President Coolidge and that the delegates from many states who have not been instructed are known to be for the President. It requires 556 votes for nomination.

Roger L. Moore Joins Asiatic Motors Company

Mr. Roger L. Moore, better known throughout the Far East as "Dinty" Moore, has joined the staff of Asiatic Motors, Inc., as Sales Manager, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. P. W. Giovannini, General Manager.

Mr. Moore is better known in the Far East as a hotel man than as a motor car salesman, having been formerly manager of the Astor House Hotel here. He is by no means new to the automobile game, however, as he represented Chansior & Lyons, who are the largest accessory dealers on the Pacific Coast, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Prior to that he was selling the "Grant" car in Nevada and also for several years was district representative for the Cleveland in California, Utah, and Nevada.

Mr. Moore has an extensive acquaintanceship in Shanghai and other Far Eastern cities that is certain to serve him in good manner as a salesman of motor cars and Asiatic Motors is to be congratulated in securing his service.

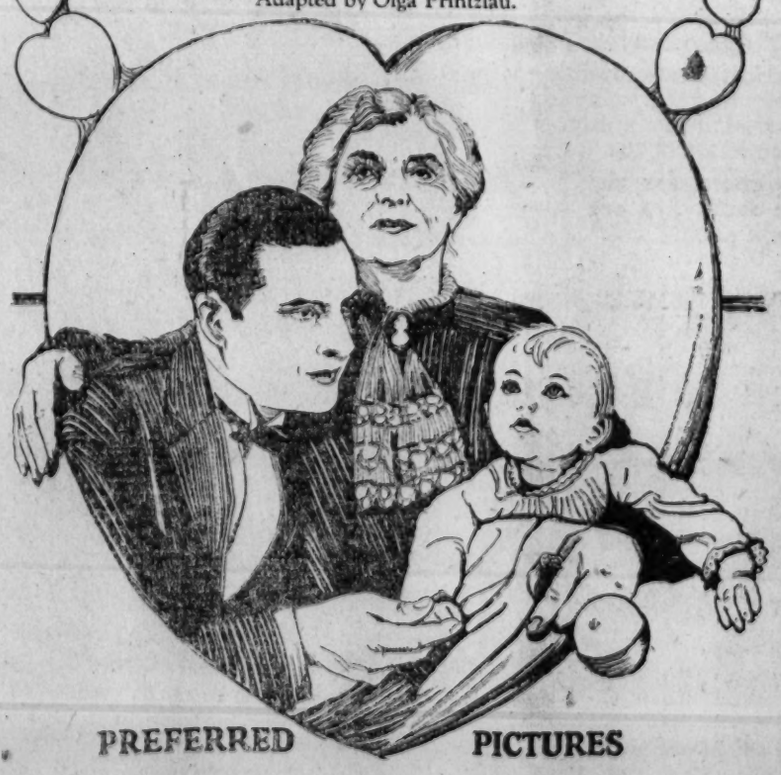
HOUSE BOATS TAKE BAKERITE BREAD IT KEEPS FRESH

Coming Coming

MARION DAVIES in "Little Old New York"
A beautiful photoplay romance of the days which America was young
Watch for opening date

Hotel—SEASIDE—Pension
Tel. Addr. Monchen.
This Hotel has been completely renovated and extended by a newly completed ANNEXE with only well furnished SEA-facing rooms.
Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms.
Only place in town for hot sea baths.
TSINGTAO.

The OLYMPIC THEATRE
Commencing on THURSDAY, April 17th at 9.15 p.m.
B.P. SCHULBERG presents a GASNIER-Production
MOTHERS-IN-LAW
A Mother-in-Law Is Just A Mother, With Another Child to Love
All you who would laugh at the Mother-in-Law—
All who scorn your wife's Mother—
All you who snub your husband's Mother—
COME AND SEE ONE OF THE FINEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR
With a Preferred Cast including:
GASTON GLASS — JOSEF SWICKARD
RUTH CLIFFORD — CRAUFURD KENT
EDITH YORKE — VOLA VALE
From the story by Frank Dazey and Agnes Christine Johnston.
Adapted by Olga Printzlau.



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Special Music
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BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.
MATINEES
Today and Monday at 3.15 p.m.
Mothers—In—Law

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MUMM CAFE
TONIGHT!
SUNDAY, APRIL 20th
OPEN UNTIL 3 A.M.
NEWLY RE-DECORATED
The Novelty of the City.
Best of Food, Drinks, Service and Entertainment
MUMM CAFE
(More Popular Every Day)
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LAST TWO TIMES TODAY
EVERY NIGHT 9.15
CARLTON THEATRE
PHONE WEST 3641
Rex Ingram's Mighty Photoplay
Matinee 3 p.m. DONT MISS IT Tonight at 9.15
THE MOST VIVID AND VITAL OF ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH SEAS.
A MASTERPIECE OF THE MAKER OF "THE FOUR HORSEMEN" and "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

The REX INGRAM PRODUCTION
WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS
With Alice Terry and Ramon Novarro
HOW LOVE TOUCHES THE LIFE OF A MISSIONARY'S DAUGHTER IN THE SOUTH SEAS.
B.A.T. TOPICS: Opening of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Launching of the S. S. Hong Dah, Langhorne-Burgeous Wedding Tientsin, etc. etc
STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT 2 Nights Only MONDAY and TUESDAY
YOU'LL SEE
A Great Arctic Blizzard and a Ripping Cyclone Tornado passing with the Cyclonic love of a girl for two husbands.

ANITA STEWART in PLAYTHINGS of DESTINY
A Dramatic Story of Two Men, a Woman and a Child who are strangely buffeted from one misfortune to another until the final reckoning.
A SWEEP OF THRILLS FROM CANADIAN HILLS TO SOUTHERN SEAS.
Played by a Big Cast of Stars including Little Dickie Keadrick and Herbert Rawlinson.
OH! JOY! LOOK WHOSE COMING!
THE TWO BIG SCREEN FAVORITES
IN TWO BIG FEATURE PRODUCTIONS
FIVE DAYS ONLY Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday THREE SHOWS DAILY 3. 5-30. 9.15

Filled with Delicious Fun and Honest Tears.
JACKIE COOGAN in "DADDY"
Buster Keaton in "BALLOONATICS" The Funniest of all The Keaton Comedies.

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THIS GREAT SHOW. THEY WILL NEVER SEE ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT AGAIN

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on April 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1924.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General.
67097 A 20

Chinese Government Railways.
SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE.

On Sunday and Monday the 20th and 21st instant, the Down Limited Express will run in duplicate from Soochow to Shanghai-North.

Stations	First portion	Second portion
Soochow Dept.	20.00	20.32
Kunshan Dept.	20.38	pass
Shanghai-North Arr.	21.35	22.00

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Shanghai 17th April, 1924.
67165 A 29

Registration for Japanese

If you require reliable and honest Japanese amah, Japanese cook, Japanese boy, Please consult, Phone or write us, and we guarantee to give you good service. Hongkew Employment Bureau. 789 Woosung Road. Tel. N. 2813. S. Narisawa, Manager.
67201 A 22

LOST

A native Order, issued by the Tse Ziang Bank, (致祥莊) No. 2342, due 27th day of 3rd moon, for Taels 73.78, has been lost and nullified, and payment ceased. The public are hereby warned against negotiation of same. A similar notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.
YUEN SHING 源興昌

S.S. "SOPHIE RICKMERS" from Antwerp/Hamburg

An examination of damaged cargo ex above vessel will be held at the Kalyosha Yangtze Pootung Wharf at 10 a.m., Tuesday, 22nd April, 1924, when Messrs. Carmichael, Lennox & Gray, will be in attendance.
67187 A 22

New Vessel for the Tsung Ming Island Trade

The launch of the single-screw steamer "Tong Zing" took place Thursday afternoon at the shipbuilding yard of the SOCIETE FRANCO-CHINOIS de CONSTRUCTIONS METALLIQUES ET MECANIQUES.

This vessel is a sister ship to the s.s. "Hong Dah," which was launched from the same Shipyard on the 2nd March this year, for the same owners.

Both vessels are expected to be ready in about 7 weeks time to take up their run on the Tsung Ming Island Trade.
67198 A 20

INSURANCE
FIRE MARINE
Accident, Baggage, Burglary and Motor Car.
Apply to Michael R. Healy, 16 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 5017.
67154 M 17

What A Bondholder Should Know
BONDHOLDERS ON LEAVE

The I.S.S. begs to inform its bondholders that, during their absence on leave, the Society is at their disposal to keep their bonds in safe custody, attend to the payment of premiums, take care of reimbursements drawn by such bonds and act in a general way according to instructions left.

NO FEE WILL BE CHARGED

For full particulars apply to Head Office, Loans Dept.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
7 Avenue Edward VII

LIGHT HORSE GYMKHANA

The Officers and Members of the Light Horse will be at home to all friends this afternoon at Hunjao Aerodrome. The 1st Event will take place at 2.30 p.m., and arrangements have been made for the Town Band to play selections during the afternoon.
67204 A 20

Chinese Government Railways
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line
TENDER FOR STEEL BRIDGES

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, invites tenders for the supply of Seven Steel Through Bridges of Twenty-Foot Span. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the Specifications, by paying ten dollars cash for each copy, on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.
66543

TSINGTAO

IF YOU WISH to spend your holidays in Tsingtao, or to pass the whole bathing season in that delightful place, or if you prefer the beautiful Laushan Mountains, we can recommend you rooms with or without board at moderate rates. For full particulars apply to:

P. O. Box 220.
TSINGTAO
66279

Notice
From April 23rd
SUMMER PRICE LIST

Simple Turkish Bath	$1.00
Turkish Bath Complete	$1.50
Turkish Bath with Massage	$2.00
Special Full Treatment.....	$2.50

STAMBOUL
TURKISH BATH
UNIQUE IN FAR-EAST
34 Rue du Consulat
Tel. C. 1668
67180 A 24

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, 18th, 19th and 21st April, on account of Easter Holidays.
67096 A 21

LOST

A white Pomerian dog on Monday, 14th April, on Avenue Road, answering to the name of "Teddy." Reward if necessary. Any information will be greatly appreciated. Telephone West 2434.
67080 A 20

TO LET

Apartment of 3 furnished rooms with a balcony facing the sea. Kitchen and tea and table plates and dishes Without board. 12 Kincow Road close to the sea. Tsingtao.

S. BUSHUEFFS.
67162

NOTICE

Messrs. Jones and Murphy, 432 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, have this day been appointed sole agents for Harold F. Ritchie & Co., of New York.

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO.,
JAS. W. WILSON,
Foreign Supervisor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after Monday, April 21st the offices of the Electric Equipment Co. will be located on the first floor of the same Building which they now occupy, No. 50 Nanking Road. The Radio Sales Department will be continued on this floor.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO.
Signed, A. C. Davis, General Manager.
67161 A 24

SPRING is COMING!

LOOK to your hats, ladies and gentlemen. If they look old and worn, send them to us to be renovated.

Welcome the Spring with fresh-looking hats that help you look your best.

We transform men's and ladies' hats—make them almost LIKE NEW —send your old hats now to us to be RENOVATED.

La UNION--PD-3206 Haining Rd.
(Near Corner Chapoo Road)
Telephone North-527
V. D. ALOBOG, *Manager.*
64745

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
65475

Dr. J. PODPAKH, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.

Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd., above China Press, 3rd Floor. Tel. C. 484.

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

NOTICE

We have this day been appointed sole agents for Shanghai and Hankow territories for Messrs. Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., of New York, representing the following firms:—

Anglo American Drug Co.	(Mrs. Winslow's Syrup)
Cellucotton Products Co.	(Kotex)
Colonial Chemical Corporation	(Flyosan)
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.	(Condy's Fluid)
Gorham Company	(Silver Polish)
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.,	(Wright's Coal Tar Soap)
Hall & Ruckel, Inc.	(Sozodont Powder Etc.)
J. C. Eno, Ltd.,	(Eno's Fruit Salt)
Thomas Keating	(Keating's Powder)
W. Woodward Ltd.	(Woodward's Gripe Water)
Hygienic Products Company	(Sani-flush)
H. Clay Glover & Co.	(Dog & Scalp Medicines)
The Frostilla Company	(Frostilla Fragrant Lotion)
John I. Brown & Sons	(Brown's Bronchial Troches)

JONES & MURPHY,
432 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

THE ROYAL

To keep in pace with progress was uppermost in the minds of the engineers who designed and perfected the Royal typewriter.
This fixed objective accounts for its unusual capacity to turn out a greater amount of typewriting with less effort and fatigue.
It offers distinct practical benefits for your own advantage.

$205.00 (Special Prices to Schools and Missions)

Sole Agents for CHINA THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION NO. 343

INVITATION OF TENDERS

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of

DRUGS (FOR TWELVE MONTHS)

By order of the Ministry of Communications those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderer after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the Drugs or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on outside of envelope "TENDER FOR DRUGS" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, the same must reach the Administration before noon on 28th April, 1924 and will be opened at three o'clock on the same day in public.

Tender Forms attached with Full Particulars of quantities of each kind of Drugs required may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, before 21st April, 1924, (after which date no Forms can be procured) upon the payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to divide the order into lots.

(Sd.) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 11th April, 1924.
67046 A 1

Institution of the Holy Family
20, North Honan Road Extension

A
CHARITY FAIR
in aid of the
Building Fund for the Home for Destitute Children
will be held at
THE CARLTON
On Saturday, 26th April, 1924, from 2-9 p.m.

(Donations of money or of goods suitable for sale at the Bazaar will be thankfully received by the Mother Superior.)

Mme, Wilden has kindly consented to open the fair.

Admission $1.00 Children 50 cts.

This space donated by THE CHINA PRESS

VERY CHEAP REMOVAL SALE
From April 15th to April 23rd.
Italian Marble monuments
Marble Statue, Headstones, Crosses,
Florentine Marble Lamps, Statuettes, Vases, etc.
at
B. BERTUCCI MARBLE WORKS.
97 Rue Montauban
Near The Bund and Ave. Edouard VII.
67110 A 22

Business and Official Notices

CHEER UP, BALD HEADED ONES!

Even if you have unsuccessfully tried each of the million and one "Hair Restorers," do not lose hope. By proper treatment of the scalp, the progress of baldness can be halted, and in most cases, hair can be restored to heads that have become completely bald. Consult Madame Nelson-Mee, Beauty Specialist, 3rd Floor, Ezra Bldg., 24 Nanking Road. Central 2035.

MODERN FIRE PROOF GODOWNS

To be let. Three stories separate floor may be let to suit tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tam Wa. 124 Szechuen Road.
66624 A 28

Notice of Removal
DR. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
2nd Floor, 43 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127
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SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.
10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3253.

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try the
WOOSUNG FORTS HOTEL
Ideal for Week-end Parties and Day-trips
NEWLY DONE UP
SPACIOUS VERANDAHS
Clean bed-rooms and dining-rooms
A Real Restful Country Hotel
With Health-Giving Sea Breezes, Tennis-Courts, Swings, etc., etc., etc.
Every Attention
Apply Proprietor:
Woosung Forts Hotel
Half an hour by Shanghai-Nanking Railway

JAMES NEIL'S
SCOTCH BAKERY
Special $1 TIFFINS 3 Courses
(Nice Mealy Potatoes)
Bermaline Bread and Thistle Brand Cream Oat Cakes.
8 Nanking Road. Phone C. 2782

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General Import and Export Commission Agents, Brokers, Buyers and Disposers of
ALL GOODS AND SAMPLES
Have you Cargo that is eating up interest? If so Consult us.
35 Canton Road.
Tel. Cent. 3069
65805 A 25

Wharfage and Landing Charges

This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff, dated January 1st, 1922, will be increased by 20%,—instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.

A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff.

China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkadu Wharves. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew, Old Ningpo, and Pootung Wharves.

March 1st, 1924.
65965

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

SPECIAL EASTER SALE
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
Commencing from April 14, 1924
We shall hold a SPECIAL SALE at CLEARANCE prices.
Ladies's Stockings, All Silk and Silk with Lisle Top
Gentlemen's Silk Half Hose Lisle Top
in all colours and sizes.
Also
A small line of leather bags, woolens, voiles, Neck Ties, Singlets &c, &c.
Prices to suit all. Come & see for yourself.
It Is An Opportunity Not To Be Missed
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and
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
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119a Szechuen Road, Shanghai
(Near the Chinese Post Office)
67016

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Full supervision of cooking by Mr. G. Cerutti. For reservations in the Dining room, or parties in private rooms, telephone N. 1173.
Music every evening, Hotel Royal "Trio."
Single and double rooms with private bathrooms attached, hot water to every bath.
G. Cerutti, E. Velicogna, Proprietors.
E. VELICOGNA.
Hotel Manager.
66519

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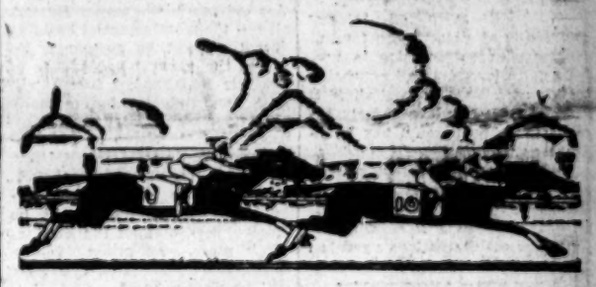

KIANGWAN RACES
106th MEETING
19th and 21st April, 1924
(Saturday and Monday)
First Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Sharp Daily
ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS:—12.20 and 12.40 p.m.
TIFFINS and REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.
By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

Notice of
REMOVAL
Pending reconstruction of old premises at 22 Museum Road, our address from April 18th, will be
MUSTARD & Co., Inc.
Telephone:—Central 5492, 2341, 2342
4 Peking Road.

JAPANESE KITCHEN COAL
$15 per ton, *Cash with Order*
STROM & CO.
Telephone C. 204 9, Ezra Road

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Dr. Ono Predicts Revival Of Japanese Industrial Activity In Two Months

President Of Industrial Bank Of Japan Foresees Increased Development Of Nation's Resources

A revival of Japanese industrial activity in the course of the next two or three months was predicted last week by Dr. Yejiro Ono, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan and one of the nation's outstanding financial leaders.

The increased activity, Dr. Ono said, will be the natural result of the yen's exchange value, the opportunity now offered for developing foreign markets, the prospect of an early resumption of permanent building in Tokio district, and the economic straits in which Japan finds herself at present.

There are, however, certain vital problems to be solved and fundamental defects to be remedied before Japan's industry can approach full development. In discussing these with a representative of the Japan Advertiser, Dr. Ono pointed out:—

PERMANENT BUILDINGS URGED

1. Official permission for the erection of permanent buildings in the earthquake area, expected by July 1, will stimulate industry in general while giving special impetus to business in building and equipment lines.

2. Stabilisation of the yen at 42 cents to the dollar will tend naturally to reduce imports and assist Japanese products to compete in foreign markets.

3. The foreign trade balance probably will continue adverse for at least three years, although diminishing in size each year.

4. High rates of interest prevailing at present are tending to retard reconstruction in general and discourage all expansion programs. Foreign capital, if it could be attracted to private investments here, would pay handsome returns.

5. Another large foreign loan will be floated by Japan during the next two or three years.

6. Economy and efficiency in industry are the nations's greatest economic needs.

LOW EXCHANGE HELPS EXPORTS

"The unsettled state of national politics since the earthquake," Dr. Ono said, "has delayed at least six months the general program of reconstruction. It appears now, however, that within two or three months the Government will have granted permission for the construction of permanent buildings. Firms in the devastated area who are financially able will begin at once the work which heretofore has been impossible.

"But the delay in the reconstruction program has been by no means the only factor tending to retard industrial activity. It was, after all, only a small proportion of the country's industries which were affected by actual damage done in the earthquake and fire. Most of our factories were outside the burned district.

"When the yen was nearer par on international exchange, Japanese products in competitive markets abroad were all too frequently higher in price than equally good merchandise manufactured elsewhere. The present value of the yen which I believe will remain for sometime in the neighborhood of 42 cents, affords our manufacturers an advantage of which the beneficial effects are already beginning to be felt. The yen's depreciation has reduced the prices of our goods, in terms of foreign currency, something like 20 percent, and this reduction is just what was needed to enable our exports to compete successfully in foreign markets.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

"Prospects for the trade in textiles, yarns and similar products of our mills and looms are much improved. Most of our exports of this character are consigned to neighboring markets in the Far East, the bulk of the business being with China, but the total value of this class of exports is second only to raw silk. This opportunity for developing our yarn and textile export trade may prove an important factor in Japan's future foreign commerce.

"Another certain benefit of the low exchange value of the yen will be the natural restriction of imports. Luxury and extravagance are not only out of place in Japan's economic circumstances, but are positively harmful. As a nation, we must learn the value of thrift.

"It is, of course, vain to hope for a favorable trade balance during the next three years. The adverse balance probably will be found decreasing each year, but our needs which can be supplied only from abroad are too great to be balanced for the present by our exports. The day when our sales to the rest of the world will equal our purchases will come only after industry here has reached a higher stage of development."

INTEREST RATES HIGH

The bank of which Dr. Ono is the head has been perhaps the largest single factor in industrial restoration since the earthquake. A semi-official institution, the Government has stood behind its operations directed towards the speediest possible revival of essential business organisations. Natural economic laws, however, have compelled the elevation of interest rates about three percent above the normal pre-earthquake rate. Ten percent is the most favorable rate at which an ordinary industrial loan can be negotiated today.

"With money rates so excessively high, a diminution of activity requiring new capital has been the logical result. Investors are able to realise a yield of 10 percent on the market price of the strongest industrial stocks, while even such investments as Yokohama Specie Bank shares are paying 8 percent on the current price. As long as this condition obtains in the money market, all but the most essential building operations will be postponed. As far as the general appearance of Tokio is concerned, I fear it will be a long time yet before many of the temporary structures now standing are replaced by permanent and more attractive buildings.

"There are, at the same time, new buildings needed for industrial purposes which must be erected, regardless of the high interest rates. As soon as the Government permits it, this work will be undertaken.

"One good feature of the situation is that it has encouraged the investment of capital which otherwise would have been squandered, and the attractiveness of the rates from the investor's point of view is making more capital available. It is in some ways surprising that so little foreign capital has been offered at the rates now obtainable. Capitalists abroad naturally are uninterested in the ordinary run of investments so far away from earthquake region, but such industries as hydro-electric enterprises are offering exceptional opportunities here now.

"Within the next two or three years, foreign investors will again be offered a new issue of Japanese Government bonds. The recent foreign loan and the domestic loans to be issued during the current year will provide the Government with sufficient funds for the time being only and the necessity for entering the foreign market again will recur within three years at the latest."

On the subject of Japan's industrial future, Dr. Ono stands in the forefront of the nation's financiers who deplore the inefficiency and extravagance of manufacturing methods here and urge the necessity of immediate modernisation. Realising that industry must inevitably replace agriculture as the mainstay of the country's economic life, he is a tireless advocate of industrial methods capable of competing with any to be found elsewhere.

"I was struck with the wisdom of an interview with Dr. James F. Abbott, published recently in the Japan Advertiser," he said. "Dr. Abbott's views coincide exactly with mine."

The interview with the former American Commercial Attache to which Dr. Ono referred was published March 23. The substance of Dr. Abbott's comments was that the quality of Japanese products must be improved and the prices reduced or the doors to foreign markets gradually would be closed against them.

"We are retaining too long the methods of bygone days," Dr. Ono declared. "On every side there is a waste of capital and loss of energy which increases our production costs and decreases our ability to compete with other manufacturers. High wages, many times higher than were paid only a few years ago, have been unaccompanied by any corresponding increase in labor efficiency. A mechanic who works with the same tools his father used and produces not one iota more demands a wage 10 times higher than his father received. This is impossible, and the only solution is the introduction of modern industrial methods. Increased wages are inevitable, and improved methods are imperative.

"In retail business we have barely begun the centralisation of sales in stores such as Mitsukoshi and Shirokiya. There are still countless small shops, many of them selling only one article and making only the barest living for its proprietor. And these are the shops which must necessarily charge profits of 30 and 40 percent in order that their owner may live. The disappearance of the rikisha, a few years ago ubiquitous, is one of the few encouraging signs. The tourist may mourn the passing of picturesque Japan, but the time has come when we must dispense with slow and expensive methods of transportation, manufacturing and selling, which were long ago obsolete in the leading industrial countries of the world."

China Cotton

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. state in their report on the cotton market dated April 19:

While our market did not prove to be as active as was expected by the trade, prices ruled steady and fluctuations moved within a narrow range. At the close, however, a slight weakness became noticeable due principally to declines, apparently of a temporary nature, evolving in the yarn markets. As to the future trend of the local raw cotton market, there appears, at the moment, nothing on its horizon to encourage any bearish sentiment, notwithstanding the comparatively poor demand on the part of consumers in general for the staple and notwithstanding the decline of about 80 points in Mid-Americans and about Rps. 9 per candy in Indians on what was last reported.

The effect of the latter is offset by the unfavorable exchange rates for importations of the foreign fibre, and the mills in China can have recourse only to the domestic growth which naturally will affect the rates if not to a higher basis then to a steady to firm tendency until such time when the new crop features become in so far visible as to induce a more definite outlook for the future.

Tone of the market:—Steady.

ROSENFELD'S REPORT

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son's report states:—

During the past week, the cotton market has been uneventful but with a rather steady undertone in a general way. Fluctuations have been irregular and with a narrow range and the undertone, on the whole, has been quite steady, notwithstanding the dragging tendency of the interior marts.

The chief interest, from now on, will be in the progress of the season's crop which is to be planted within a couple of weeks. Meanwhile the season being now so nearly over, it may be definitely taken for granted that upcountry holdings are insufficient to enable the mills to wait for another crop. Stocks in the interior are very small indeed and the daily receipts have fallen off considerably, while the balance of the up-country holding will only be marketed at the discretion of the farmers as the season progresses. Spinners may still have to exercise caution, but with moderate stocks and a small carry over of the crop to draw from, we may yet find that they are overdoing the pessimism with which they are regarding the future.

With the light before us, we are of the opinion that the present outlook seems to offer no foundation for the expectation of lower prices in the long run.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 7,000 to 8,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Tientsin, Szechwan, Wuhu, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Chefoo, Changsha and Yingkow.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, April 17.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1:69.78 francs.

Offers A Palliative For Bankruptcy Evils Rife In U. S. Commercial World

Creditors, If They Tried, Could Terminate Abuses To-morrow, Declares American Attorney

The troubles which develop as a result of the bankruptcy law or rather as a result of the administration of the law, are not due to the lawyers, the receivers, nor the Judges, in the opinion of Mr. David H. Gladstone, an attorney who has had wide experience with commercial bankruptcy cases. In trying to answer the question "What is the matter with the Bankruptcy act?" Mr. Gladstone says, many persons venture an opinion on the subject either in a too rabid or too mild a fashion. They either emit a lot of verbal fireworks about the "bankruptcy ring," he says, or else take a "What's the use, what can we do about it?" attitude.

The Bankruptcy act, passed in 1898, Mr. Gladstone says, has successfully withstood the test of over a quarter of a century of every day use, with but a few minor changes. The so-called abuses which have grown up under it could be stopped tomorrow, he contends, if creditors really wanted to stop them.

"If business men generally paid as little attention to the rest of their business as they do to an account after it has gone into bankruptcy, the wheels of commerce would stop turning tomorrow," he says. "For once an ordinary business man takes up his pen to dip it in the red ink and write 'failed' across an account, he does nothing further about it except swear. Naturally, now and again, you come upon a man who goes after his failed accounts the same as he does after his live ones. He keeps after a bankrupt the way a good salesman sticks to a fat account. Consequently he gets results."

In the current bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association, Mr. Gladstone, after asserting that the fault is with the creditors themselves, says:

SITUATION IN NEW YORK

"Take the situation in New York as a fair example. Last June, at the request of representative organisations of business men, the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York amended Rule 13 of the court so that the Referee in Bankruntcy in calling a special meeting of the creditors of any particular bankrupt for the purpose of considering and passing upon the fees and allowances applied for by the various attorneys, the receivers, appraisers, &c., set forth in the notices the amount for which each attorney or other party has applied.

"The theory of this is that if the creditors consider the amounts applied for to be excessive they will appear at this meeting and voice their objections to such amounts being approved. What happens in actual practice, however, is that very rarely does a creditor ever appear to make such an objection. And yet in the very cases in which no one appears in response to a public notice, you will later hear criticism of the attorneys, the referee, the receiver, and every one else even remotely connected with the case.

"Such a method of doing things is not fair. If creditors have anything to say, the Court, in order to safeguard their interests, and at their own requests, has given them the proper time and place to say it. Every attorney who has the interests of his profession at heart would be glad to see them appear. It would clear the air. For now and again, after all, the creditor might be wrong. For where a big fee is asked you can depend upon it that some work to warrant that fee has been done, or the Court would not approve it.

"Another thing that creditors seem to forget and about which they often complain, is the 'fees' paid to receivers, trustees, custodians, appraisers, referees and special masters. Such complaints are, no doubt, due to an improper understanding of the law, for all compensation paid to court officers of this kind is fixed by law. And one can figure out just what they are entitled to, if he has the necessary facts at hand, and that is all the compensation officials of this character ever get.

TIME SOMETHING WAS DONE

"I agree with creditors that it is 'about time something was done about these bankruptcies.' It is up to them to do it. You will find fighters in every community, and you will also find folks that will let things slide. It is perfectly apparent that if a crook is planning a bankruptcy he will go around and pay off the fighters, while he only buys more heavily from the house which has the reputation for doing nothing in bankruptcies. So it is to the interest of the creditor all the way through to be active in bankruptcy cases in which he is interested. It would not hurt him, now and then, to even play the part of an interested sympathizer in a case in which he had not lost a dollar. It might help him to keep a proper perspective on the whole situation.

"Another rule that the Judges of the United States District Court here in New York adopted last June to assist creditors is that of requiring that, where bankruptcy petitions are filed with assigned claims, the assignment be attached to and made a part of the petition. This rule was designed to make the name of the assignor part of the public record and so prevent the filing of involuntary petitions because of the fact that alleged money loans and friendly creditors could be used, who actually may not have had any claims at all. Thus, too, those who might have filed petitions without actually representing creditors, or having their authority, are barred from such practices.

"Another point which I wish to make is that creditors must come into court with clean hands. By that I do not mean that creditors are not inclined to be honest. It it merely that they must do nothing which might be misconstrued. For instance one referee has refused to allow creditors who filed specifications in objection to a composition to later withdraw. I suppose the theory is that it might appear as if the objecting creditors had been 'bought off.' Of course, no creditor would want to appear to be in that psition if he expected any consideration from the court. When creditors start an action of this kind they should go through with it to the end. It is the only way.

"One more point I want to make is that the receiver and his attorney for not 'prosecuting the crooks'—meaning 'the bankrupt and his gang' are not justified. The Bankruptcy act never contemplated such a thing. Naturally the receiver and his attorney make every effort to do all they can, but without the help and active assistance of creditors they can do little or nothing. Prosecutions take time. Prosecutions take money. Prosecutions take patience. And prosecutions need strong evidence to be carried to a successful conclusion. Yet there is nothing hard about it, if every one will work together. But it is not often that that happens. Creditors will not give their time or their money. So the case is dropped and the blame falls on the receiver and his attorney. It should fall on the creditors. They, and their apparently 'don't-care' attitude, are the troubles with the Bankruptcy act. And they are the only ones who can remedy its evils."

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62 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 4710

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C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

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The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1903
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$30,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
D. G. M. Bernard Esq., Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
A. O. Lang Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
H. P. White Esq.
G. M. Young Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'dyostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokoham..	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

Foreign Concessions In Russia

The Chief Concessions Committee has now been in existence for two years. The preliminary report of its activities during this period illustrates the growing confidence of foreign investors in the stability of the Soviet Government, and the influence of trade agreements and recognition on the work of foreign capitalists in Russia as well as the variety of the fields of exploitation presented by Russia.

The number of concessions actually granted since 1921 is as follows:

	No. of Concessions
1921	5
1922	10
1923 (first half)	21
1923 (second half)	23

These figures do not include nine agreements concluded with the consent of the Chief Concessions Committee for the formation of joint stock companies in which Government capital participated.

CONCESSION AGREEMENT INCREASE

Not only, however, has the number of concession agreements increased but those concluded recently have been considerably larger and more important. Krupps, for instance, have been granted the right to develop 67,500 acres in the Donetz region, and the German Eastern Trade Company undertook in September, 1923, to spend 7-12 million gold roubles in the construction of the Mga-Moscow railway line.

The fifty-nine concessions may be classified as follows:

Production (raw materials or manufactures)	12
Trading	14
Transport	10
Permission to foreign firms to trade in Russia	8
Agriculture	7
Timber	5
Hunting and fishing	3
Total	59

1,000 APPLICATIONS

During the two under review, 1,000 applications for concessions have been passed on to the Chief Concessions Committee by the local committee abroad. Of these propositions 35 percent are from Great Britain, 10 percent from France, and 9 percent from the United States, the rest being divided among about twenty other countries.

The number of applications has increased very considerably, as the following figures show:

	No. of Applications
1922 (first half)	131
1923 (first half)	314
1923 (first half)	314
1923 (second half)	293

The apparent fall in the second half of 1923 is not due to any real falling off of the number of applications, but a stricter preliminary selection of applications by the foreign branches of the Concessions Committee.

No details are yet to hand as to the exact immediate influence of the signing of treaties upon the number of concessions concluded, but in this connection the preliminary report says:

TRADE WITH NO TREATY POWERS

"The fact that the Soviet Union has no treaty relation with this or that Power has not prevented certain capitalists or groups of capitalists belonging to such a country from making proposals for concessions, exceedingly profitable both to themselves and to the Soviet Union. The absence, however, of normal trading and diplomatic relations has often resulted in insuperable difficulties in the working out of various legal details, such as the protection of the mutual interests of each side in one another's country. This is shown most strikingly in the case of France, with the subjects of which it has so far been scarcely possible to conclude any agreements, although some of the propositions made by them would undoubtedly be quite valuable. On the other hand, the Rappallo Treaty with Germany and the more recent Russo-Danish trading agreement resulted in a great increase in the number of busines propositions from industrial and financial circles in Germany and Denmark."

In conclusion, the report notes with satisfaction that the foreign capitalists now desiring to do business with the Soviet Union are firms of world-wide repute. It can be confidently affirmed that the conquests of the Revolution—the nationalisation of the land and of big industry, and the State monopoly of foreign trade—make it possible for the Soviet Union to safeguard the interests of the Russian workers and peasants while doing mutually profitable business with Western capitalists.—Rosta.

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, reports in its weekly trade circular dated April 9:

Bar silver 33¼ ready 33⅛ forward on 2nd dropped steadily to 32⅞—32½ on 5th rose to 33⅛—33 on 7th but closed weaker @ 32½—32⅞ on 9th. New York-London cross-rate 430¼ on 2nd rose steadily to 430⅞ on 5th jumped up to 434⅝ on 7th but closed easier at 433⅝ on 9th. T.T. remained steady all the week @ 3/3¼ with sellers up to ¼ over. 4 m/c which were placed at 3/4⅝ at the beginning of the week were done at 3/4½ at the close. Chinese market rates. Shanghai Tls. 97.4. Local currency $70.15. Native interest 5½ percent.

EXPORTS

Business generally has ruled very quiet, with consuming markets evincing little or no interest in the majority of articles. In consequence of the absence of demand, prices at this end have exhibited in most instances an easier tone, bristles and gallnuts being the exceptions. Wood oil has undergone a substantial decline, and closes a very weak market.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods:—Market quiet and little demand.
Yarn:—Market quiet but firm. Clearances good.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road Tel. C. 671

行銀業東
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $ 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5030 and 5031
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,190.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc. etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 13,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tega'
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$290,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hanchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengtoh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiuklang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cuba	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$500,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department
Savings Department
Foreign Exchange Dept.
Godown Department
Safe Deposit Boxes
Trust Department
Credit Department
Travel Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $900,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking and Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615. Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hanchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4 % PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行銀商工
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Managers' Office Tel. C. 3204
Exchange Dept. Tel. C. 5816
Loan & Inc. Dept. Tel. C. 5876 Mr. CHU KINMOW, Manager.
Cash Dept. Tel. C. 6552 Shanghai Branch.

OLD BILL'S Adventures in America

by Bruce Bairnsfather

Music

AMERICA is very much a country of waves. By that I mean tidal waves. A poor little radio wave staggering forth on its journey from Station PQRST through the invisible realms of apparent space is nothing to the wave which can seize a new idea or a new cult, and hurl it along with ever increasing velocity and weight through the United States of America. This phenomenon particularly applies to music. Though what I call music may possibly annoy Paderewski and Chaliapin, I should say that America is the broadcasting station for the world in the matter of popular songs and popular tunes. On hearing that epoch-making anthem, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," just before I left England, I knew by instinct that this drug had come from America.

Bill and I were sitting in a music hall when two tuxedoed Apollos appeared, with a grand piano separating them, and let off this masterpiece which was destined to percolate to the ends of the world.

"If only I could think of something like that, Captain," Old Bill began, after hearing it for the fortieth time in the fortieth music hall.

"Yes! If only you could, Bill!" I replied on hearing it for the sixty-first time in the sixty-first hotel. "But, Bill, you see the thing is good and a great idea to start with. It has a spark of genius, and you must remember there can be genius in all things and in all styles. A great composer can invent a Nocturne in D flat, or a Prelude, still flatter, and get a name as a genius, but no money. Whereas an ex-waiter can also show genius by evolving "No, We Have Some Tomatoes" and get a skinful of dollars as well.

" 'Smarvelous, Captain, and when you look at them notes on a piano it don't seem possible to squeeze any more tunes out. You'd think they would have thought of every tune they could by now. How many different ways can you sling those dominoes together and get a new song each time, Captain?"

"That, Bill, is a problem in higher mathematics, but just sit in front of a piano one day and look at all those ivory bananas, and think how a genius can group them together and can up a tune that will go all over the world! There's someone liable to do this at any time. Just take that banana masterpiece. By now I suppose head hunters in New Guinea are dancing to it. Chinese bandits use it on their gramophones. It has increased the sale of bananas, and its prohibition may any day form the subject of a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Bill and I have watched with great interest the birth and growth of a new musical intoxicant. That delightful air "Sittin' In a Corner" got us right on the jaw at the start. We saw its gentle beginnings, we heard its plaintive endeavor to catch the ear of the world.

Now we register for rooms to it in every hotel as we arrive.

We have been looking for a music hall that does not include it on the program. We ourselves sing it to each other, and my! how well it sounds when sung in a bath when the tap is running. We've got the wave full in the neck. We don't want anything more. "Sittin' In a Corner" marks the end of music for us. I'd like to get hold of Chopin or Handel or one of those headliners and play it to them. I'd like to show them what a real tune can be . . . (excuse me stopping this article for a minute).

"Bill!"

"Yes, Captain."

"Just go upstairs and tell whoever it is that if he doesn't stop playing that "Sittin' In a Corner," I'll put the whole matter in the hands of my attorneys.

Have you noticed this?
This dear old man can spend 30 years composing a "Nocturne" and get nothing
But this man writes "I'm not so struck on turtle soup, but I love my turtle dove" (in 30 minutes) and makes $500,000

Poppy Still Planted In Jehol District, Charge

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has issued the following:

The following foreign report having come from the Jehol Administrative District concerning the present cultivation of opium, the International Anti-Opium Association, finding it difficult to realise that the Presidential mandate, drawn up by the newly-formed Opium Suppression Board, had not yet reached the Jehol District, so close to Peking, sent a copy of the report to the Wai-chiaopu.

THE REPLY

"So far, no notices at all have been put out by the authorities here and so the people take it they will be allowed to grow poppies again. The people are busy everywhere preparing the ground. Many wells have been dug and suitable land prepared.

"The officials seem to encourage them to grow it, and do not say anything about the tax till they have gone round and measured the land to find out how much has been planted. Then they tell the people the amount of the tax and begin to collect it. Then it does not matter whether the crop promises to be a good one or a total failure, they have to pay the tax. Last year a lot of people had their whole crop ruined by hail, but they had to pay the tax all the same. The people who met with this disaster are planting double the amount this year to make up for last year's loss.

"I hear the amount of the tax is to be double what it was last year. Of course the excuse for allowing it to be grown is that they want the money to pay the soldiers. But you know how much the soldiers received from it last year. All the officers seem to deal in opium and the soldiers escort it about the country for them.

"The planting here will begin in about ten days, but the land could well be used for growing wheat, and this would pay well, as flour is very dear. I heard from Jehol that the people there were planting poppy some says ago."

The Reply

The Wai Chiao Pu, Peking, April 9, 1925.

International Anti-Opium Association, Peking.

Sirs: In reply to your letter dated March 12, 1924, and the request concerning opium suppression in the Eastern section of Jehol District, this Ministry accordingly requested the Inspector General for Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan Districts to put in force rigid suppression in the district concerned, and this Ministry has lately been informed by a reply from Inspector General Wang which stated that "Opium was formerly cultivated in secret, but since I took up the post of Inspector General of this district I despatched persons to various hsiens to make strict investigation and have employed rigid measures to suppress opium-rowing. For the same surpose it is on our records that the President despatched an Opium Investigating Commissioner to this district to make investigation. In response to your instructions, I will, however, again issue notice to enforce the prohibition measures, and despatch persons to various hsiens to make real investigations with a view to clearing out the poisonous plant." In reply to yours we forward the above information for your reference.

(Signed) The Wai Chiao Pu.

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Apollo Cinema

WARNER BROS.
BRASS
Chas. G. Norris' noted story of marriage and divorce with
MONTE BLUE and MARIE PREVOST
Directed by SIDNEY FRANKLIN
A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION

Student Strikers Are Dismissed By Peiyang University

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—In fulfilment of his threat that the striking students of the Peiyang University would be dismissed if they did not return to their classes by April 8th, Mr. Feng Hsi-yun, acting president of the university, recently issued an order that the names of 185 students be struck off the rolls. It was announced that exceptions would be made in the case of students who had asked for leave, and the strikers say that, as about one hundred of their number have not been dismissed, they regard this as an attempt to break their ranks by casting doubt on the loyalty to their comrades of all those who have not been turned out. These latter, they declare, have written to Mr. Feng protesting that they have not asked for leave and requesting that they be accorded the same treatment as their follows.

The students assert that they have met with much sympathy among the Members of Parliament and from the Chihli Provincial Assembly. They say that since April 8th only sixteen students out of 340 have been attending classes. A strong detachment of police are stationed at the school.

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A beautiful photoplay romance of the days when America was young
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MATINEES
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Tom Mix in "BIG TOWN ROUND UP"
At 5.30 p.m.
"LENIN'S FUNERAL"

On Monday, April 21st, at 3.15 and 5.30 p.m.
"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

Vicente Blasco Ibanez's Great Novel of Intrigue
ENEMIES of WOMEN
with Lionel Barrymore and Alma Rubens
11 PARTS A TREMENDOUS SCREEN SPECTACLE PARTS 11
by the Author of "The Four Horsemen"

A Big Super Special Production

The story of great love and bitterness towards the opposite sex.

Mere words cannot express the feeling "Enemies of Women" inspires. It's a type and calibre of picture bigger and different from the regular photoplay productions.

Battle scenes with a mighty thrill are mere incidents to a background of more absorbing scenes of romantic interest.

The location possesses an ideal beauty seldom found in a motion picture and the scenic effects, acting, etc. coupled with a very strong motive theme, indicate tremendous strides in the advance of screen art.

It's Better Than "The Four Horsemen"

"I am truly enraptured at the magnificent and artistic manner in which you have interpreted my novel. I consider it superior to any film I have ever seen. It is better in many respects than "The Four Horsemen" because of the excellence of the actors and the magnificence of the sets. No author could desire anything finer for his work. I am sure it will be a great success.

"As author of 'Enemies of Women' I congratulate and I thank you.

(Signed) Vicente Blasco Ibanez.

"Enemies of Women" is the only production of one of his works which Ibanez has publicly commended.

Commencing Monday, April 21st. For One Week Only
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Three Shows Daily At 2, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

At The Apollo Theater

Scene from "BRASS" A Warner Bros. Production

"BRASS" AT THE APOLLO TODAY

Warner Brothers can quietly sit back, confident that in their screen version of "Brass," adapted from Charles G. Norris' widely-read novel they have contributed to the picture world a most excellent production artistic and entertaining to a high degree.

"Brass" is the best production that has carried the Warner banner. Sidney Franklin, who directed "Brass," by the manner in which he took the characters from Norris' book injected real life into them and made them behave as real humans relating a story that is sure-fire.

The production should send everybody out satisfied that they have seen the best in screen entertainment.

It is a powerful story, a story that dwells on ill-advised marriages and divorce, loveless marriages and hatred, good people going wrong and of bad people seeing the light, cleverly told in convincingly entertaining fashion.

The acting throughout is effective and realistically human. Monte Blue as Phillip Baldwin, the ambitious husband whose life is all but wrecked by a pleasure-seeking, irresponsible wife, Marie Prevost, is seen at his best. Harry Meyers makes of Wilbur Lansing a role that will not be soon forgotten. Irene Rich as Mrs. Greenberg, who ultimately wins Phillip's love, is charming and the others do splendidly consistent work. But the bulk of the credit should go to Sidney Franklin's masterful direction. His is the work of the true artist.

"Brass" is showing at the Apollo, beginning today.

"THE VIRIGINIAN" AT THE OLYMPIC

The Great Romance has reached the screen. At last the west, in all its beauty, romance, drama and magnificence has been captured in celluloid. "The Virginian," may be called, without exaggeration, an epoch-making picture in this respect.

When Preferred Pictures Corporation announced, some time ago that they intended making a film version of "The Virginian," people were dubious about it. So many great stories have been butchered and ruined by filming that those who have loved Owen Wister's feared that the picture might not do full justice. They may rest assured. The picture is better than the book. This may seem a startling statement, when it is realised that "The Virginian" has been for twenty years one of the masterpieces of the west. The situations which in cold type have thrilled millions are more than realised in the picture. Against magnificent natural backgrounds this mighty drama is enacted by a cast so good that the story might have been written for them.

Kenneth Harlan as "The Virginian" has been ideally chosen, and Florence Vidor gives the finest characterisation of her career in the role of Molly, the little school teacher from Vermont. Russell Simpson is a vicious looking and convincing villain playing the role of Trampas, the thief. Raymond Hatton, one of the finest character actors on the screen, supplies much of the comedy in the role of Shorty. Then there is Pat O'Malley as the renegade Steve, whose stealing forces his best friend to order his execution.

The picture starts with a thrill—the rescue of Molly from the over-thrown stage-coach by the Virginian—and piles drama upon drama, situation upon situation, working up to one of the strongest climaxes ever screened. Tears and laughter alternate in quick succession.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was a great friend of Owen Wister, spoke in the highest terms of the book, endorsing it as vivid and true picture of the west. It is unfortunate that he could not have lived to see the picture, for he would have found it a living, breathing visualisation of the story that he liked so well.

Tom Forman directed "The Virginian" and Olga Printzlau adapted it from the novel and play. S. P. Schulberg is the notable producer.

The Virginian is to be shown at the Olpmpic Theater on April 24 to 27.

Carlton Theater

Starting Wednesday the Carlton will give three performances daily, the first performance will be given at 3 o'clock, the second show at 5.30 and in the evening at 9.15.

"Daddy" is heralded as Jackie's finest photoplay, it is a picture that is said to complete the full revelation of Jackie's extraordinary genius. His preceding offering, Peck's Bad Boy" revealed Jackie mainly as an impish, mischievous, adorable lad; there was grotesque humor in "Trouble," wherein Jackie was a plumber's helper, but it remained for "Daddy" to bring to light Jackie's capacity for tragedy.

Jackie has been proclaimed by eminent critics as being one of the greatest actors of all time, regardless of age. "Daddy" will prove it, for in this picture Jackie is called upon to sound the lowest depths of tragic despair. It happens in but one scene. In the main the production is devoted to the spirit that animates its ending—happiness. "Daddy" was produced from an original story written by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Coogan. In the cast are Bert Woodruff, Anna Townsend, William Lewis, George Kuwa, Arthur Carewe and Josie Sedgewick. In addition to Jackie Coogan's feature picture Buster Keaton will be seen in his latest comedy creation "The Balloonatic" Buster can always be relied upon to furnish the very best and cleanest of screen comedies, "The Balloonatic," is acknowledged to be the funniest of all his productions.

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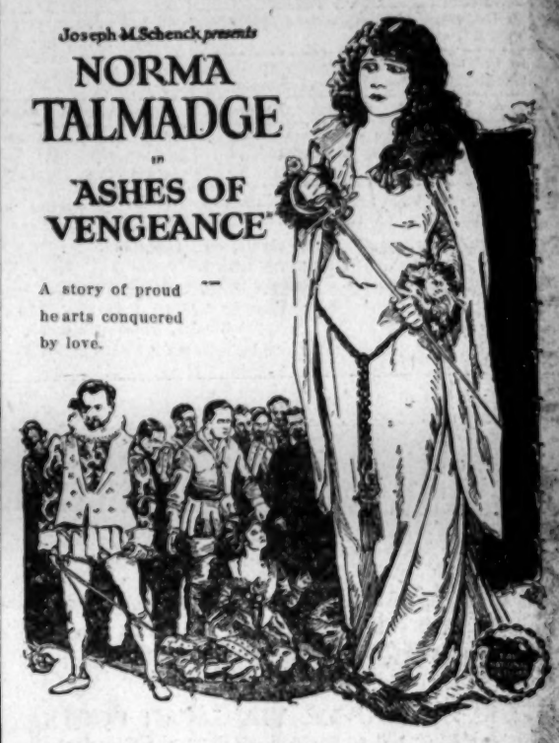

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IN A STARTLING PHOTOPLAY OF SUPER-POWER IN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

"BRASS"

HOME SWEET HOME
Annul a marriage? 'Tis impossible!
Though ring about your neck be brass, not gold,
Needs must it clasp, gangrene you all the same
— Robert Browning

ADMISSION: At 5.30 p.m. 70 cts. and $1.20; At 9.15 p.m. $1.00 and $1.50

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**Kashmir	May 20	Karmala ....July 8	Khyber ....Sept. 2
"Khiva"	May 27	Malwa .....July 22	Kaisar-I-Hind Sep. 16

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B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits.	

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(Subject to change)

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April 21	June 16	Aug. 13	Oct. 13	Empress of Australia
May 10	July 5	Aug. 30	Oct. 25	Empress of Asia
	July 21	Sept. 15	Nov. 10	Empress of Canada
May 31	Aug. 2	Sept. 27	Nov. 22	Empress of Russia

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Ship
April 26	April 28	April 30	May 2	Empress of Asia
May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23	Empress of Russia
June 2	June 4			Empress of Australia

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*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June 25
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July 30
S.S. "AACHEN"	August 27

HOMEWARD BOUND

	From Shanghai
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 22
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	July 15
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July 23
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 10
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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

SHIPPING MAGNATE ANSWERS ATTACK ON SHIPOWNERS

Scouts Idea That High Cost Of Living Is Due To Shippers

At the 47th annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United States, recently held in London, Sir Frederick Lewis, well known British shipping magnate, made the following interesting statements:

"Before dealing with this particular subject, it may be well to refer in a few words to the revival of the lamentable outburst that every now and then is made upon the shipping industry. It happened with much vehemence during the war, and in connection with the existing labor difficulties it has been revived with particular energy, and it is time that we began to sit up and take notice of the fact and proclaim to the world that we, as an industry, have no responsibility for the existing difficulties and for the high cost to living.

"Of course, the industry made profits, did every other industry, and as the docker, miner, the shipwright and other laborers in the country had the chance of doing, but of our profits up to 80 percent went to the Government, and rightly so, to contribute to the cost of the war, and our shipping was requisitioned at fixed rate of charter. So today, with freights generally very little above the pre-war level, and expenses 50 to 100 percent higher than pre-war, it is overlooked that we are possessed of assets in the shape of steamers that are rather liabilities by reason of the fact that it takes at least £2,000 to £3,000 a year to lay up one. For the past year or two we have had, in most cases, to choose the lesser of two evils, either to lay the ships up and incur this loss or to run and incur a smaller or a greater loss because the big line companies must maintain their goodwill and carry on their services.

"All this irrelevant talk of millions being made by the shipowners is pure nonsense. Those making the statement overlook three important factors. First, the number of shipping companies that have gone into liquidation during the last two or three years; secondly, the companies that pay no dividened at all; and, thirdly, those companies that are only able to do so out of accumulations and reserves built up in good times.

"This process obviously cannot go on indefinitely. In other words, those companies have carried on the principles of thrift, which were part of their early education, and it would have been a good thing for the country if other sections of the community had done the same thing, the workers themselves included. The policy of putting by for a rainy day does not seem to be as universally adopted as it ought.

"Shipowners yield to no one in their desire that workers should have reasonable wages and proper conditions of employment, but we seem to be going the wrong way to achieve these ideals. The only way is by reducing costs and increasing production, which will, in itself, bring about an expansion of trade. The opposite method simply means ultimate increase of unemployment. Our own direct employes are the masters, officers and seamen of our ships, and it is gratifying to know that our relationship with them is of the most cordial description."

Vessels Due

Benares, *Gothenburg*	Apr. 26
Changchow, *Hongkong*	Apr. 18
Chungching, *Hongkong*	Apr. 21
Comeric, *Portland Ore.*	Apr. 20
Dacre Castle, *New York*	Apr. 24
Empress of *Canada*	Apr. 20
Glengarry, *London*	Apr. 21
Inkum, *Portland Ore.*	Apr. 20
Kutwo, *Yangtse ports*	Apr. 28
Kwongsang, *Canton*	Apr. 21
Madawska, *New York*	Apr. 21
Mingsang, *Hongkong*	Apr. 20
Oanfa, *Europe*	Apr. 21
Pakhoi, *Hongkong*	Mar. 20
Paul Lecat, *Marseilles*	Apr. 24
Pres. Jefferson, *Manila*	Apr. 24
Pres. Mornoe, *San Francisco*	May 6
Pres. Polk, *San Francisco*	Apr. 22
Tuckwo, *Yangtse ports*	Apr. 20
Waishing, *Tientsin*	Apr. 21
West Coyote, *Portland*	Apr. 23
Yoseric,	Apr. 20
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Apr. 20

Steamers Arrived

Kiangfoo from River ports
Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Kwangse from Hongkong
Yungchow from Swatow
Glenogle from Japan
Pingwo from River ports
Ningshin from River ports
Tallee Maru from River ports

Winslow Homer's Sea Painting Commands Price Of $40,000

New York, March 15.—One of the largest prices paid for a painting by a modern American artist has been given by the Cleveland Museum of Art for Winslow Homer's "Early Morning After Storm at Sea," which the celebrated seascapist, in one of four letters which was sold along with the painting, says is "the best picture of the sea I have ever painted."

Although the picture has been in the Cleveland museum since early in February, it was not until yesterday that the details of the sale were made known in New York. It was also learned that the sale of this picture was an item in the dispersal of a notable American collection, that of Cornelius Vanderbilt Barton, who has left for an extended residence abroad and has therefore broken up his collection, which includes other American paintings almost as famous as the Winslow Homer.

Frank K. M. Rehn of 693 Fifth Avenue, the dealer through whom the sale was made, confirmed the fact of the sale yesterday afternoon, but would not tell the price, saying he was under agreement with the museum not to do so.

PRICE ABOVE $40,000

On trustworthy authority it was learned, however, that the sale price was equal to and possibly larger than ever previously brought by a modern American masterpiece. The previous record was said to have been $40,000 paid in 1922 for Abbott Thayer's "The Half Draped Figure."

"The action of the Cleveland Museum is a triumph for American art and artists," said Mr. Rehn. "France has produced great art. She has also produced great propaganda for it. America has also produced great art. But there is no propaganda for it whatever. In France the Government is back of art. But here there is virtually no national support. The purchase of this picture by the Cleveland Museum is typical of the fact that the museums are beginning to realise that America has produced paintings fully comparable to the greatest art produced abroad."

The painting in question is 30¼ inches by 50 inches. There were sold with it four letters of comment and description by the artist, who wrote them in 1902, when the picture was completed. At that time he asked $5,000 for it, which was the greatest sum realised by one of his pictures during his lifetime.

The canvas was exhibited for a year in the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. Then it passed into the collection of W. K. Bixby of St. Louis. After the artist's death in 1910 there came a swift recognition of his genius and his works greatly increased in value. In 1917 "Early Morning After a Storm At Sea" was purchased from Mr. Bixby by Cornelius Vanderbilt Barton for $30,000.

Winslow Homer is considered as specially entitled to honors as a typical American artist. With the exception of two years spent on the Cornish coast, all of his work was painted in America, chiefly on the rocky coast of New England.

Low Priced European Tour Is New Scheme For Coming Summer

Announcement was made recently of a special educational tour to Europe from America this summer under the direction of Earl B. Hubbell, the well-known tourist leader. An all-expense tour, it provides for thirty-six days' sight seeing in Great Britain and on the Continent, at an inclusive rate of G.$330.

In an endeavor to bring the cost of such a tour within the reach of people of strictly moderate means, the accommodation on the ocean voyage both ways will be third class. For this purpose, the entire third class accommodation of the famous sister ships Regina and Doric, 16,500 tons, (the largest steamers from Montreal), has been reserved. The four berth cabins will ensure the Regina, June 21, and is due back July 26, on the Doric. Arranged primarily in the interest of college students, professors and their wives, teachers and others, every possible care will be taken to see that the whole tour is thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. The third class accommodation of both the Regina and Doric is of the most modern and up-to-date description. Two promenade decks, several fine public rooms, three large dining saloons and many bright and airy two, three and four berth cabins will ensure the voyage being enjoyed to the full. Special entertainments will be provided, while an orchestra will help the social life along with a swing.

Particular features of this tour include a visit to Shakespeare's Country, the British Empire Exhibition, the Canadian and American Battlefields, the Olympic Games in Paris, with a side trip to the Palace of Versailles.

Vancouver Planning Port Improvements

Port developments costing in the neighborhood of $18,000,000 will be carried out by the Vancouver Harbor Commission during 1924 if plans prepared by the board are approved by the federal government. Very important undertakings are included in the estimates drawn up, and these will go a long way to making a vast improvement in the port's facilities. Three or four million dollars are for the completion of the Ballantyne pier fittings and construction and equipment of No. 2 grain elevator, while it is proposed to erect a cold storage plant, which is also urgently needed.

Steamers Departed

Wuchang for
Fengyang Maru for Yangtse ports
Taiyo Maru for Dairen
Kungwo for Yangtse ports
Kiangyu for Yangtse ports
Carl Legien for E. via Foochow

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S.S. President Wilson .....June 7
S.S. President Lincoln .....June 21
S.S. President Cleveland .....July 19
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Via Honolulu and California
£120—£112—£110
Shanghai to San Francisco First Class
San Francisco to New York First Class
New York to Europe
First Class, Cabin Class, Second Class
With Choice of Rail Route San Francisco to New York and of Steamship Line New York to Europe
ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE RAILWAY: Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Grand Canon.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Taboe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
Railway representatives meet all steamers to arrange tickets, routing, sleeping accommodations and all necessary details. Atlantic reservations made here for all European Ports and all steamship lines. Apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
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1B Nanking Road, Telephones: Central 5056 and 5057
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STRUTHERS & BARRY
OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS CARGO ONLY
From San Francisco and Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
U.S.S.B. "WEST FARALON" Apr. 18
For Manila Direct:
For Hongkong, Singapore and Java:
U.S.S.B. "WEST FARALON" Apr. 21
L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT. SHANGHAI OFFICE
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.
M. E. CASE, AGENT. No. 16 Jinkee Road, TEL: C. 5617.
TELEGRAMS—"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
T. K. K.
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA JAPAN PORTS AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Along The Pathway Of The Sun
For SAN FRANCISCO Via JAPAN PORTS & HAWAII

Shinyo Maru	April 26
Siberia Maru	May 8
Taiyo Maru, Ex Kobe	May 25
Tenyo Maru	May 31
Korea Maru	June 17
Shinyo Maru	June 28

FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru	May 18

Frequent sailings thereafter.
Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in Sea Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in the United States, Honolulu, Hilo, Mexico, Central America and the West Coast of South America.
Phones Central 3329 and 3330. 71, Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Nikko Maru .....Apr. 23
†Nagasaki Maru .....Apr. 25
*Omi Maru .....Apr. 19
†Shanghai Maru .....Apr. 22
Yamashiro Maru .....Apr. 26
Kumano Maru .....Apr. 30

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kanagawa Maru .....Apr. 30

FOR EUROPE
Kamo Maru .....Apr. 24
*Tajima Maru .....May 9
*Matsumoto Maru .....Apr. 26
Katori Maru .....May 3
Atsuta Maru .....May 17

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Aki Maru May 7 from Kobe
May 9 from Nagasaki
May 14 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA
*Toba Maru ..... May 10

FOR HONGKONG
Shidzuoka Maru .....Apr. 30
*Muroran Maru .....May 25

FOR BOMBAY
Muroran Maru .....May 25

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 680.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

'Phone North 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yuson Shanghai".

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
ANGKOR			24th Apr.	1924
CHAMBORD		22nd Apr., 1924	8th May	
PAUL LECAT	30th Mar.	2nd May, 1924	15th May	
ANDRE LEBON	27th Mar.	9th May., 1924	22nd May	
AMBOISE	10th April	23rd May	5th June	
CHANTILLY	24th April	6th June	19th June	

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
MARSEILLES	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
LONDON	A. £ 103:10	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe.
Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
COMMISSAIRE RAMEL expected Shanghai about 1st May.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 5 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore., U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE" .....Apr. 18
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOT E" .....Apr. 24
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 14

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE" .....Apr. 20

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" .....Apr. 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 16

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carlestown, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinasi, Freight Agent.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466.
No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (5th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Roterdam.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Apr. 25
S.S. ANDES MARU ..... May 26

FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco & Panama.
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... May 18

FOR TACOMA and SEATTLE, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... April 24
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... May 21

FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. CHOFU MARU ..... April 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen
S.S. "KYODO MARU" No. 26 ..... April 19
S.S. KOHOKU MARU ..... April 22

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... April 22
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... May 6

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... May 29

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road ..... Phone Central 4224
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtsepoo Road ... Phone East 203 and 212.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, April 20, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 21, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS. The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, April 21, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & Tientsin—The Str. HSINFUNG Capt. Davis, will leave on Wednesday morning, April 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG Capt. Smith will leave on Wednesday, April 23 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 21	3 p.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	May 5
Apr. 24	9 p.m.	P. Jefferson	Seattle	May 11

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 17	7 a.m.	Sarpedon		
Apr. 23	7.30 a.m.	Kamo Maru		
Apr. 22	8 p.m.	Machonan		
Apr. 21	11 a.m.	Angkor	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita
Tientsin	Apr. 21	12 m.n.	Hsinming
Tientsin	Apr. 22	12 m.n.	Fengtien
Tsingtau	Apr. 22	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Apr. 22	11 p.m.	Yusang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Apr. 22	12 m.n.	Hsinfung
Newchwang	Apr. 23	12 noon	Kwangse

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	7.30 a.m.	Sungshan Maru
Foochow	Apr. 21	6 p.m.	Ningshin
Foochow	Apr. 21	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Foochow	Apr. 21	12 m.n.	Hsinchi
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 21	9.30 a.m.	Grant
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 22	8 p.m.	Machaon
Swatow	Apr. 23	12 m. n.	Shantung
Amoy	Apr. 24	8 p.m.	Sulyang

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trains
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trains
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand via Hongkong	Apr. 21	8.30 a.m.	T. Grant
Japan ports	Apr. 21	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Apr. 22	8 p.m.	Nikko M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Apr. 22	8 p.m.	Machaon
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Apr. 23	7.30 a.m.	Kamo M.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
A N B	Apr. 15	Barker	Am. Gun-boat
A N B	Apr. 15	Borie	Am. Gun-boat
A N B	Apr. 15	Tracy	Am. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 15	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
J N B	Apr. 11	Hoga	Jap. Gun-boat
O D W	.....	Penguin	Am. Gun-boat
O D W	Feb. 14	Pigeon	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	Apr. 10	Scarab	Br. Gun-boat
Y T P D W	Feb. 7	Woodcock	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	Apr. 17	Haron	Am. Cruiser
	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h. 25m.	10ft. 6in.	0h. 45m.	9ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
11h. 42m.	11h. 32m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7:25 p.m.	6:00 a.m.	5h. 34m.	6h. 27m.	4h. 49m	7h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.
March 766.6 mm.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Pres. Wilson .....Mar. 29
Pres. Mckinley .....Apr. 3
Pres. Lincoln .....Apr. 13

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia .....Mar. 16
Empress Russia .....Apr. 6

FOR PORTLAND ORE.
West Orowa .....Mar. 18
West Kader .....Mar. 19

FOR SEATTLE
Alabama Maru .....Apr. 16
President Madison ...Mar. 20
President Jackson ....Apr. 13

FOR NEW YORK
Knight Templar ..... Mar. 17
Alaska Maru .....Mar. 22
Edenton .....Mar. 27
President Adams ....Mar. 28
President Garfield ....Apr. 10
Keemion .....Apr. 17

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
China ..... Apr. 15
Tsushima Maru .....Apr. 16
Bellerophon .....Mar. 15
Naldera .....Mar. 18
Rhexenor .....Mar. 19
Kitano Maru .....Mar. 22
City of York .....Mar. 26
Merlones .....Mar. 26
Nellore .....Apr. 13
Sarpedon .....Apr. 17

FOR HAMBURG
Nienburg .....Apr. 14
Atsuta Maru .....Apr. 17

FOR COPENHAGEN
Canton .....Mar. 23

FOR BARCELONIA
Legazpi .....Mar. 21

FOR MARSEILLES
Porthos .....Mar. 27
Amazone .....Apr. 10

FOR INDIA
Tamba Maru .....Mar. 20
Misty Law .....Mar. 21
Sicilia .....Mar. 24

Weather Reports

Apr. 18.—Two anticyclones; one central over the Yellow Sea and shifting eastward: the other almost stationary over our regions The depression is passing to the south of Tokio ENE wards. Another depression is crossing northern China Eastward. EWesterly winds over the Pechili Gulf: NEasterly breezes over the Yellow and the Eastern Seas. Fine weather in China: rainy in Formose.

Apr. 19.—Fine weather: high and steady pressure. Easterly breezes.

Ussuri Railway Traffic Office

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
'Phone: C. 8411

Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

Shippers' attention is drawn to the fact that

a) Ussuri Rly. has fixed the most favourable rates on the shipments via Vladivostok to Harbin and other stations of the C. E. Rly. Western and Eastern Lines.

b) Railway charges may be paid at Harbin, (Kommercheskaya str. No. 20), to our Head Office-Ussuri Rly. Commercial Agency.

c) Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.

d) Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.

e) For transit goods Government's license is not required.

For particulars please apply to Mr. P. Sery-Siryk, Mgr. at the above address.

LONDON—ANTWERP ROTTERDAM—HAMBURG

Fast Freight Service
S.S. WILLIAM PENN — END APRIL
For Rates and Particulars apply to

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
Admiral Oriental Line, Agents
3 Canton Road Tel. Cent. 6371-2

THE KOKUSAI UNSO KAISHA, Ltd.

(International Express Co.)
Subscribed Capital — Yen 10,000,000.—
Capital paid up — — Yen 4,800,000.—
Head office: TOKIO, (Yurakucho, Kojimachi Ku)
Foreign Branches
Head office: DAIREN, (Yamagatadori)
Branches:—In Japan:—Tokio, Yokohama, Kioto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kagoshima, Tsuruga,
" In Korea:—Fusan, Keijo, Heijo, etc.
" In Manchuria:—Dairen, Mukden, Chanchun, Yinkow, Shiheigai, Tieling, Harbin, Vladivostock.
Correspondents: All Railway Stations in Japan.
Shipping, Chartering, Warehousing, Stevedoring, Cargo Financing, Customs Brokers, Marine and Fire Insurance.
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LLOYD TRIESTINO

Bi-Monthly Service for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME) taking cargo on through bills of lading to GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANURE PORTS

£72

NEXT SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "AUSSA"* .....sails about April 30
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" .sails about May 11
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* ....sails beginning of June
S.S. "NIPPON" .....sails about June 10
S.S. "———"* .....sails about ———
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about July 10
S.S. "———"* .....sails about ———

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "PERSIA" .....sails about April 19.
S.S. "FIUME L." .....sails about May 3
S.S. "NUMIDIA"* .....sails about May 10.
S.S. "AUSSA"* .....sails end of May/beg. of June
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" .sails about June 2
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* ....sails end of June/beg. of July
S.S. "NIPPON" .....sails about July 3
S.S. "———"* .....sails about ———
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about August 2
S.S. "———"* .....sails about ———
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....sails about September 2
*Cargo only.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.
Sassoon Building 28 Kiangse Road.
Telephone Numbers:—Agent, C. 2725; Offices, C. 5095
Compradore, C. 5465.

ROUND THE WORLD PASSENGER and FREIGHT

From SHANGHAI to HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ, ITALY, MARSEILLES, BOSTON and NEW YORK THENCE PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO to SHANGHAI

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER STEAMERS

PRESIDENT POLK	April 25
PRESIDENT MONROE	May 9
PRESIDEN. HARRISON	May 23
PRESIDENT VANBUREN	June 6
PRESID..NT HAYES	June 20
PRESIDENT ADAMS	July 18
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	Aug. 1

ALSO EXCELLENT THIRD CLASS CABINS

Cargo accepted for local ports of call

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

Freight Department, Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, Central 6371-2
Passenger Department, Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road, Central 6373

Don't Forget The
CHARITY FAIR
at
THE CARLTON
on Saturday, 26th April, from 2-9 p.m. in aid of
THE BUILDING FUND for the HOME for DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 20 N. Honan Road Extension

This space donated by Dollar Steamship Line

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC

Passenger and Freight Service
Fast — Frequent — Regular
SEATTLE — VICTORIA
via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Apr. 25	May 11
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	May 7	May 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 19	June 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 31	June 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 12	June 28

Thru Connections to Europe Across United States or Canada Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	April 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 3
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 15
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	May 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	June 8

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Agents, FREIGHT DEPT. ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING 3 Canton Road. Central 6371-2
U. S. Shipping Board PASSENGER DEPT. Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6373

Don't Forget The
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THE BUILDING FUND for the HOME for DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 20 N. Honan Road Extension

This space donated by Admiral Oriental Line

AUCTION SALES

Cables: "MOORECO" Shanghai ESTABLISHED 1874 Codes: A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone { Auction Dept. Cent. 153 / Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 6123 / Chinese Department. Cent. 6126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Wednesday, April 23, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries.

Wednesday, April 23, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom General Merchandise, Wines and Sundries.

Thursday, April 24, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Excellent household furniture and sundries.

Friday, April 25, at 10 a.m.
At 48 Range Road. Superior household furniture and sundries.

Saturday, April 26, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Excellent household furniture and sundries.

DETAILS AS UNDER:—

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, April 23, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Oak bevelled mirror door wardrobe, bevelled mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, washstand, night table, commode, Folding push cart, square tables, Rubber tyred rickshaw, cabinets, Gramaphone, records, leather suit cases, Fairbanks "Army and Navy" weighing scale 600 lbs. together with counterweights, large American stove, large iron safe, lighting fixture with 3 chains and 24" diameter shell bowl, New ice chest, double spring couch and arm chairs, glass ware, crockery and sundries.

also

New Gents Bicycle Enamelled iron bath.

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, April 23, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

7 Cases Waterless Ever-hot Bags, 30 Cases Extra Bags Of Refill, 19 Bench Vices, 4 Ajax Cord Tyres, 1 Cask Indigo Paste, 15 Cases Vermouth,

and

1 Case Caffiene Purum.
10 Barrels Sugar Of Milk Powder.
3 Cases Varnishing Cream.
30 Cases Cannon Brand Glue.
5 Cases Metanil Yellow.
10 Casks German Direct Red.
15 Cases Naphaene Flakes.
1 Complete Lighting Set For Acetylene Gas.
6 Lavatory Basins

ON VIEW TUESDAY

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Thursday, April 24, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.

COMPRISING:—

New Superior Household and Office Furniture, Imported Oil Paintings and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Bevelled mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall table and settee, oak flat top desk, revolving desk chair, sliding door book case, filing cabinet, book stand, tapestry upholstered double spring Chesterfield Couch and arm chairs, Teak mahogany stained Morriss rocking chairs, carved blackwood long table, side table, jardiniere stand and stools, Teak mahogany stained silk tapestry seated drawing room suite, escritoire, teapoys, centre table, 3-fold screen, bevelled mirror back chiffonier, teak mahogany stained curio cabinet, Pier-glass, Peking cloisonne and Chinese porcelain ware, Suite Manila hard wood dark stained Jackman style dining room furniture, comprising bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, oval extension dining table and leather seated chairs, silver ware cabinet 3-fold screen, American leather upholstered Couch and arm chairs, E.P. Cutlery and glass ware, crockery, Oak and Mahogany stained Bedroom suites fitted with oval mirrors, double wooden bedstead, table and bed linen, cretonne upholstered Couch and armchairs, New mosquito-nets, Japanese matting, etc.,

also

About 100 pieces of Gilt, Oak and mahogany stained framed, Oil painting, photographs and coloured pictures.
1 New German Steel Safe.
1 Fine toned iron framed Piano.
1 Canteen set in oak case.
250 pair New Lace curtains.
New Aluminium ware.

On view Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd April.

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned will sell at Public Auction within their premises.

No. 48 Range Road
On Friday, April 25, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

COMPRISING:—

HALL: Carved teak bevelled mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall chair and table, hat rack, picture, jardiniere stand, etc.,

DRAWING ROOM: Axminster carpet, solid brass fender, coal box, fire brasses, tapestry upholstered double spring couch and arm chairs, teak centre table, teak curio cabinet, escritoire, teak bevelled mirror back chiffonier, flower stands, teapoy, dumb waiter, fancy lace curtains, oil painting and coloured pictures, Chinese porcelain and cloisonne ware, etc.,

DINING ROOM: Brussels carpet, carved teak bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table, and chairs, 3-fold screen, silver ware cabinet, tapestry upholstered arm chair, photograph, porcelain ware, E.P. Cutlery and glass ware, crockery table linen, Soochow curtains, Oscillating Table Fan, etc.,

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS: Matting, overmantle, Teak bevelled mirror door wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, washstand, pedestals, chairs, double and single bedsteads, arm chairs, bed linen, linen cupboard, curtains, pictures, etc.,

also

Canteen set in oak case.
Fancy Silver and E. P. Ware.

On view Thursday, 24th April.

AT AN EARLY DATE
AT OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA WHARF
26 Yangtszepoo Road
A large quantity of flooring boards
More or Less Damaged ex S.S. "Ibukisan Maru"

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road
Head Office.

Don't Forget The
CHARITY FAIR
at
THE CARLTON
on Saturday, 26th April, from 2-9 p.m. in aid of
THE BUILDING FUND for the HOME for DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 20 N. Honan Road Extension

This space kindly donated by L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

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Will sell by Public Auction At No. 19 Connaught Road
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On Tuesday, April 22, 1924.
At 2:30 p.m. (afternoon)

General cargo, Sundries, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc., as undernoted.

200 Solid Brass rods 16-18 foot long in assorted sizes ½" to 1" diameter.
30 Cases Glue (Cannon Brand) each case 112 lbs. nett.
3 Cases Vanishing Cream each 40 pots.
10 Barrels Sugar of milk powder.
2 Cases Copper Green (for candle making)
15 Cases Napthaline flakes.
3 Cases Synthide Drill Cloth.
10 Cases Egyptian Dates.

Sundries, etc.,

500 Dozen Eau de Cologne perfume, 7 yards raincloth, 3 cases face cream, one gentlemens bicycle, 100 packets hair pins, 10 dozen leather and gold filled watch chains, 12 dozen rose sandal soap, and a quantity of British made Eau de Cologne, lotions, shaving sticks, tooth paste perfumery, etc.,

Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc.,

300 Cases Champagnes, 250 cases whiskies (Scotch) 300 cases Italian Sparkling Wines, 100 case Italian Vermouths, 30 cases British Pale Ale, stout, India Pale Ale, etc.,

Now on View.

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Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom on Wednesday
April 23, 1924, at 10 A.M.
(forenoon)

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Comprising:

Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Overmantles Tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Imitation leather and tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, roll and flat top desk and chairs, bookcases, Japanese teapoy, square table, escritoires, oakstained dining room furniture, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, chest of drawers, pedestal, wooden and iron bedsteads, sofa and arm chairs, center table, brass and porcelain vases, pictures, bicycle, ice chest, cooking stove, clothing, sundries, etc., etc.

Also

One Hornless Gramophone with record cabinet combined.
One "Remington" typewriter.
One Guitar.
10 Pcs. Brass Mounted Single Iron Bedsteads with Simmons' Spring Mattress.

NOW ON VIEW.

350 Globetrotters Arrive On Empress This Morning

More than 350 round-the-world tourists representing 23 states, seven provinces in Canada and a number of foreign countries will arrive in Shanghai at 9.30 o'clock this morning for a two day visit. They are passengers on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, one of the finest ships on the Pacific run, which is taking them on a trip around the world which started on the Pacific Coast, took them through Europe and Suez, and is now on the homeward bound lap across the Pacific.

The Canada will anchor off Woosung bright and early this morning and the first tenders, Scot and Alexandra, are due at the Custom's jetty at 9:30 o'clock. Tonight the Scot will return to the ship at 6 o'clock for those who desire to return for the night, and the Alexandra will make a return trip at 11 a.m. Tomorrow the Victoria will bring passengers who are to make a trip to Peking overland, rejoining the ship in Japan, at 8:30 o'clock, and tourists who will spend the day here will arrive on the Scot at 9:30. The Vulcan and Alexandra will make return trip to the ship at 6 and 11:30 p.m.

On Tuesday the Scot and Alexandra will arrive at the Custom's jetty at 10:30 from the ship, and Scot and Alexandra will return to the ship at 6 p.m. The Empress will sail early Wednesday morning for Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo and Vancouver.

NOTED PASSENGERS

Among the well known passengers are Sir Augustus N. Nanton, one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific and his brother, General H. C. Nanton, C. B., C. I. E., R. E., who for 43 years was stationed in India; Mark Workman, a large stockholder and former president of the Dominion Steel Company of Montreal; George J. Denis, former assistant attorney general of the United States and judge advocate of the American overseas forces; H. Holdsworth, mayor of Wakefield, England and a delegate to the League of Nations; Adolph L. Bernheimer of Los Angeles, who made his fortune in silk importations and is said to be one of the wealthiest men in the United States and Horace A. Carter, manufacturer of the famous Carter underwear from Boston.

Sir Augustus Nanton who is one of the highest officials of the Canadian Pacific is accompanied by Lady Nanton and two daughters, Constance and Marguerite. In several of the countries visited the Nanton party has been welcomed by high officials and in India they were the guests of the railroad board on a specially sponsored excursion from Bombay to Agra, Delhi, Simla, Lucknow, Benares and finally Calcutta where they rejoined the ship which had gone around by Ceylon. They sailed from New York on the Canada January 30 coming direct from their home in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and were joined at Monaco by their daughters and General Nanton.

OTHER CELEBRITIES

Among other well known passengers on the Canada are Franklin O. Schoedinger, wealthy manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio and high Masonic official; J. Bernard Avegno of New Orleans, representing the American Guaranty Trust Company; Thomas C. Boswell, banker of Troy, N. Y.; Charles O. Bradley, jeweler of Batavia, N. Y.; Gardner Cowles, editor and publisher of the Des Moines Register; Augustus D. Curtis, inventor of the indirect lighting system from Chicago; James Hardie, noted candy manufacturer of Pittsburg; William D. Hoxie, president of Babcock-Wilcox, mechanical engineers of New York; Edwin H. Kennard metallurgical engineer of Los Angeles.

Emile H. Kluge, silk and textile importer of New York; Dr. Walter E. Lundblad, diagnostician, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Dorothy H. O'Ryan, daughter of Major General John F. O'Ryan, hero of Chateau Thierry; Curt G. Pfeiffer, vice president of George Borgfeldt and Company, importers of New York; Owen F. Roberts, lawyer of Boston; Louis M. Reubens, European representative of all American motion picture exhibitors, Mrs. John D. Barlow of Hope, Arkansas, daughter of Governor McRae of Arkansas; Senator Robert J. O'Brien of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Sime Silverman, wife of the editor of Variety theatrical magazine and Hearst newspaper representative from New York and Mrs. L. E. Miller of London, Eng.

BRITISH LIST

Among the British contingent on board are William F. Alloway, Winnipeg banker; E. Atherton Smith, tea merchant of New Brunswick; Alex H. Blair, son of Sir Robert Blair, secretary of the London city council; Nathaniel Curry, Canadian senator; Williard Kitchen, retired lumber man and railway contractor of Vancouver; Wallace Thorneycroft, mining engineer of Scotland, Amos B. Trites who has large mining interests in British Columbia; J. E. Sharmon, worsted spinner of Bradford, England; William A. Anderson, grain broker of Winnipeg and Francis L. Platton of the Dominion Bank of Canada.

Two actresses are included among the passengers, Lillian Rubens, daughter of Louis Rubens, known in the movies as Lilyon Dumarais and Miss Mable B. Hewer, an English legitimate actress who opened Brieux's play "Damaged Goods" before the King and Queen of England, returning to her birth-place, Chicago, for a brief visit.

Except for a rough sea at Gibraltar during which only half of the passengers could be landed the voyage of the Canada has been serene and uneventful. Several honeymoon parties are on board and several engagements are rumored "to soon happen" through the romantic element lent by the tropical nights.

The Canada is complimented with one of the most efficient and obliging cruise personnel of any ship which has touched here this year. C. E. Banjamin is cruise traffic manager and is assisted by D. F. N. Grinnell, B. J. Miller, A. D. MacDonald, W. R. McInnes, J. C. Patteson and W. P. Wass.

Dean H. Dickason, former Denver and Los Angeles newspaper man is press representative and lecturer on the cruise. Mr. Dickason was on the Empress of France which touched here last year on a world cruise and has earned quite a reputation for his accommodating personality. The Canada is the first boat which has accorded local press representative efficient service.

Mr. Curtis noted for his indirect lighting system attained cruise fame in Ceylon by buying a baby elephant which he had shipped back to the Chicago zoo. In Algiers, it was said, while buying monkeys he was attacked by a flock of them and only succeeded in evading injury through his marvelous dexterity.

The Canada is commanded by S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R. and holds the trans Pacific record from Yokohama to Vancouver of 4,179 miles in eight days, ten hours, and 53 minutes. She has a gross tonnage of 21,500 tons and a displacement of 326,650 tons.

Captain Robinson was made a commander of the British Empire on December 27, 1923 by order of the King of England for his heroism at Yokohama during the September earthquake. Last month he was awarded the silver medal of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, the second time it ever has been bestowed upon a Canadian. His ship, the Empress of Australia, was about to leave the Yokohama dock at noon when the debacle descended on the island empire.

One of the features of the Canada is its 12 piece Filipino orchestra which was recruited in Manila by Major W. H. Loving, organiser of the celebrated Constabulary band. The ship also has an extensive shop carrying all the necessities for the globe trotter. It also carries doctors, nurses, an official photographer, lecturer, a soda fountain, a bar and a library of several thousand volumes.

Musical Notes

Today (Easter Sunday) there will be no Orchestral Concert.

Two subscription concerts yet remain to complete this Season's series of ten; the ninth will be English composers and will include more than one first performance in Shanghai. The last concert is to be entirely Russian, and of a very interesting nature.

The regular concert-goer has many an opportunity for studying human traits, some peculiar and amusing, others often annoying. One of the most exasperating of individuals is he who makes a graceless and hurried exit immediately upon the sounding of the final note. A conductor more often than not places his 'piece de resistance' last on the program, but the final burst of enthusiasm usually lacks the force it should on account of the absence of these hurried ones. If only they would reflect on their really bad manners.

A source of complaint in our own Concert Hall, and one with which everyone is acquainted, is the infernal clatter and clang of closing doors immediately following the commencement of a number. A piannissimo effect is often entirely spoilt. This gate-keeper, this official supervisor of bolts and bars really deserves a bad end. His playful inartistic rattle is intolerable.

Apart from the question of shekels with which Mr. Stok may or may not line his pockets, all musical Shanghai owes a great debt to his speculative interest in the field of concert direction. For he has provided us with musical feasts at one time undreamt of, Who, three years ago, would have credited the appearance in Shanghai of some of the world's foremost musicians? Elman, Godowsky, Kreisler, Heifetz, Munz, to name a few, have graced our concert stage in turn. Long may he continue in his good work.

LEAVES PEKING
(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—The Tuli of Chihli, Marshal Wang Chen-ping, left Peking at half past eight this morning. A large number of civil and military officials were present to see him off.

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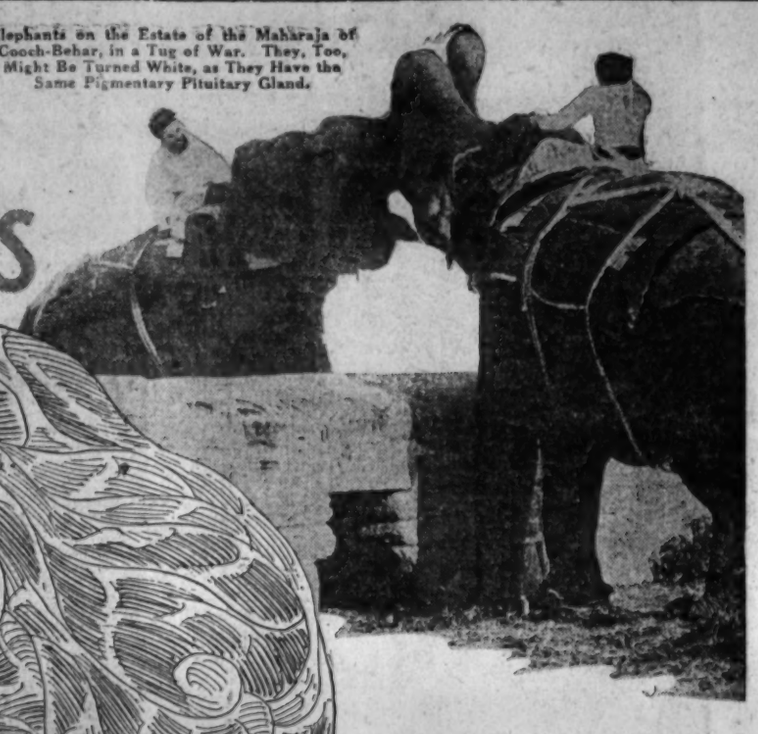
The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

A Little Brain Cell That Turns Brunettes Into Blondes

Fascinating Experiments Now Being Conducted by a Woman Scientist Which May Change Complexions and Even Racial Colors at Will



Elephants on the Estate of the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, in a Tug of War. They, Too, Might Be Turned White, as They Have the Same Pigmentary Pituitary Gland.

The Beautiful Dusky Princess of Cooch-Behar, Whose Father Is Greatly Interested in Dr. Cullis's Experiments.

(© N. Y. Herald.)

At Right, Diagram Shows the Location of the Small Pea-Like Pituitary Gland at the Base of the Brain, the Posterior Lobe of Which Contains the Coloring Pigment.

Part of the 800-Year-Old Ruins on the Magnificent Estate of the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar in the Ganges Basin, India.

Dr. Winifred Clara Cullis, Famous London Physician, Whose Discoveries Have Astounded the Medical Profession.

LONDON.

OF all the remarkable discoveries made by science in recent years none is quite so amazing as that recently announced by Dr. Winifred Clara Cullis, celebrated physician, of London, and lecturer and head of the Department of Physiology of the Royal Free Hospital.

By a very simple operation, Dr. Cullis has found it possible to turn a blonde person into a brunette or a brunette into a blonde; a red-head into one with jet black tresses, or gray hair into any color desired. More startling still, she has been enabled to transform a dark, olive skin into a pearly, pink-and-white complexion or make a florid face light. She can, she declares, make a yellow skin white, and that it will be a question of only a short time when it will be possible to turn the darkest African into an Albino.

Dr. Cullis has been conducting experiments along these lines for twenty years, but it is only within the past year that they have been attended with complete success. The most recent results of her experiments were announced, several weeks ago, in a lecture to physicians at the Royal Hospital, and created a profound sensation.

During her years of experiments, Dr. Cullis discovered that the coloring pigment of the human body originated from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland —a tiny cell at the base of the brain. The gland itself is no bigger than a pea and the posterior lobe, which contains the coloring pigment, is less than half of the gland.

Dr. Cullis's experiments began by taking extractions from the posterior lobe of an animal of one pronounced coloring, creating a serum and using it as an injection into the posterior lobe of another animal of totally opposite coloring.

The first great success attained by Dr. Cullis in her experiments was when she succeeded in changing a sandy frog into a frog of pitch black complexion. Later she changed another sandy frog to pure white. Then followed experiments whereby extractions from the pituitary gland of a black cat were used in creating a serum, and the same black cat became a white one. A little later, just to show that she could reverse the process, she turned a white French poodle into a black one and then a red Chow dog into the more popular cream shade.

She had proven by these tests that she could not only change the color of the hair, but the color of the skin as well.

One of the unexplained mysteries of physiology has been the sacred white elephants of India, so unusual that they are worshiped by the natives. They are really not white elephants, but are covered with pinkish-white spots. When Barnum, the American circus man, bought one of these elephants and paid an enormous sum to have it smuggled out of the country, he was so disappointed in its appearance that he applied a liberal coat of white paint to its hide to make it look more like what he had expected.

Months ago, Dr. Cullis started experiments on one of the baby elephants in the London Zoo and has succeeded in turning it almost perfectly white.

In her address to the doctors at the Royal Free Hospital, Dr. Cullis made this significant statement:

"The success of my experiments in changing the color of animals naturally points to higher accomplishments. It is not unreasonable to expect, within a very short time, that we may see black men turned to white men. There would, of course, be a certain amount of danger in this, for the color of the individual is nature's protection against the suns and rigors of his native climate."

This statement created a profound sensation. Her particular attention was called to the fact that many persons of black skin now live in temperate climates and she admitted that they might easily be made white.

Although the greatest secrecy is being maintained in relation to her present activities, it has been learned that Dr. Cullis is at present experimenting on a black boy from Cooch-Behar, a sub-province of Bengal, British India, with the idea of turning his dark brown skin white.

Cooch-Behar is one of the wealthiest provinces in India. Its natives are not only of high mentality, but they possess the best features of any of the races in Asia.

During the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897, the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar, Nirpendra Narayan, visited London and was received with unusual honors. Handsome, intelligent and highly civilized, he had abandoned Buddhism and embraced Christianity. He had never exercised his privilege of having a harem, and only a short time before the jubilee he had married his first and only wife. He made such a favorable impression that Queen Victoria knighted him before he returned to Bengal.

Despite the fact that he was so highly honored, that he was treated as an equal by the English and that there was no ostracism because of his color, he always keenly realized that his skin was dark. He longed to be white.

The Maharaja of Cooch-Behar returned to London for the coronation of King Edward in 1902, this time accompanied by the Maharanee and a beautiful little princess. They were showered with attentions, but again the plaint of the Maharaja was that his skin was almost black and that his wife and his little daughter were tawny, too.

The Maharaja conferred with a number of physiologists of London and made many inquiries regarding the possibility of changing the color of his skin. At that time a considerable sensation had been created among negroes by the announcement of the discoverey of a certain bleach that would turn the skin white. He was much interested, but was told that it was an improbable and dangerous undertaking, which, even if attended by a minimum of success, could never benefit any but the individual.

Ever since then the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar has devoted much time and expended large sums of money on experiments of various kinds which might make a black skin white. His desire to have his daughter's complexion made light has become an obsession with him. The little princess, who accompanied him to London, is now a stately beauty, with jet black hair and skin of almost tawny color. She is idolized by the two-and-a-half millions of her father's subjects, and is the real mistress of his regal palace in the basin of the Ganges.

While it is not even admitted by Dr. Cullis that the Maharaja is interested in her work, it is more than a coincidence that the black boy, upon whom she is experimenting, is from Cooch-Behar. There is little doubt among those here, who have learned of the case, that the Maharaja supplied the boy for the experiments (which, it has been proven, can have no harmful effects other than inconvenience) with the idea in mind that if they were successful he would have his daughter undergo the treatments and would probably take them himself.

Dr. Cullis has also received several communications from the wealthy and notorious Lou Harris Baker, negro gambler and underworld potentate of Juarez, Mexico. Baker attracted world-wide attention, some time ago, when he "bought" the white wife of Elsier LeMaire, a motion picture man of Los Angeles, for $100,000. According to the information brought out in court at that time, the greatest ambition of Baker's life was to be the father of white children. He is alleged to have entered into an arrangement with LeMaire whereby he "purchased" his wife with that end in view. But a sudden end was put to the arrangement when the white woman objected, refused to sanction the deal, and dragged her husband into court.

Balked in this attempt, Baker, who had heard of the experiments of Dr. Cullis, is said to have offered the famous physician a large sum of money if she could turn his own skin white or the skins of his children.

Just what success will attend the experiments of Dr. Cullis to make colored persons white is, of course, problematical at present. Her success in changing the color of frogs, however, leaves little reason to doubt her ability to perform this other apparent miracle. At any rate, she has demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the London medical profession the fact that she can change blondes into brunettes at will, and give the modern society woman any color of tresses she may desire, and without resorting to dyes to accomplish that end.

Photograph at the Right Shows the Sandy Frog as It Originally Appeared. At the Left Is the Same Frog Turned Black.

Tailored Novelties

RELEGATED to a season that is past are those fancy suits which we thought would continue to be stylish this Spring. They have been succeeded by the little tailored suits with their short jackets.

There is a charm to these new models, accented perhaps by the fact that we have not favored this style for many seasons. The well-dressed woman will be certain to include a tailored suit in her Spring wardrobe, and she will find a host of varieties from which to make her selection.

Double-breasted effects are cleverly tailored. Waistcoats are seen again. And there appear touches of trimming which detract but little from the original, mannish line.

WITH the back-swing of Fashion's pendulum we see the strictly tailored suit claiming attention. Gone in a flash are those long, loose, pleated and trimmed suits of a season past. In their place we find the snug, short-coated models with mannish silhouettes so appropriate for early Spring days.

Pin-striped serge, such as one sees in men's tailoring establishments, has been borrowed for the new feminine styles. It is developed into a charming little suit with soutache braid edgings. Flap pockets decorate the lower part of the jacket, while a single insert pocket above holds the handkerchief.

Waistcoats will be very much in evidence this Spring. Here is a delightfully novel one with deep crossing points at the front. White flannel is used to fashion this waistcoat, and soutache braid, which matches the color of the suit, is used as edging.

The strictly tailored suit challenges the popularity of the low neckline in blouses. You will notice that the blouse shows a high, turn-over collar in such excellent harmony that it almost seems a part of the costume itself.

While the tailored suit reigns supreme this Spring, we shall find some interesting varieties in its lines. For example, consider the suit which has a box coat striped from collar to hem with narrow silk braid. A turn-back collar offers a subtle schoolgirl charm with its silk tie. Wide, Quaker cuffs add a piquant touch to the snug tailored sleeves.

Details of this suit are very interesting. Plain bands edge the pockets and outline the jacket, as if to match the plain material in which the sleeves, collar and skirt are designed.

Another box coat shows two pockets, one slightly smaller than the one below it. Where the revers fold back a tailored blouse is displayed. There is a silk knitted tie of variegated colors to accent the mannish simplicity of this simple model.

Double-breasted effects, such as Big Brother has been wearing, have now been taken over by the feminine contingent. But with all this mannish tailoring, woman does not overlook the charm of her feminine accessories. One wears a boutonniere, a colorful scarf at the throat, a tiny brilliant hat, or carries a vivid vanity case.

A small hat is correct to wear with these tailored suits. It, too, offers a host of varieties, one of which is illustrated. Moire ribbon is draped over a small shape and embroidered to design colored silk blocks at the front.

Models by Ben Ginsburg

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The Aristocracy of Fashion—

—is here!

Voila! They enter! The Spring Fashions—a galaxy in festive attire—bringing with them a breath of the delight of changing seasons. And truly never before have the newer modes seemed so expressly ordained to enhance the verve and charm of American women. It is the sophisticated simplicity of the Youthful Mode that is the outstanding feature of all that is ultra-smart this season.

Paris has decreed it—and fashion leaders have so ably expressed it in every conceivable type of attire. It seems a veritable determination to make the world look young—or at least all the women in it—and what woman can fail to catch the charm of youth when costumed in "Pillar-like" slenderness; skirts just long enough to reveal slim ankles; small, snug-fitting cloche striking the top note of smartness. It may be the Chinese influence with its clever Mandarin jacket effect and vivid, exotic embroidery is responsible for the delightful boyishness of the mode.

THE TREND OF FASHION

Banished, seemingly, for the entire season, is the waistline and pleasing are the substitutes that have been provided. Paris endorses the long, slim, pencil-like silhouette, beltless, with fullness below the knee. Slimness is the objective of every frock and tailleur. Reed-like in effect are the evening gowns for all but the very youthful for whom La Mode sponsors alluring, bouffant frocks with snug, basque-like bodice. These delightful bouffant creations are highly favored for dance and dinner wear, but for the very formal occasion it is the straight line silhouette that is the ultimate choice—always, however, relieved of its severity in a number of ways.

INTRODUCING THE VARIATIONS

Plaits, as fine as they can be made, add to the attractiveness of afternoon frocks and are rivalled only by the flounce which seeks to retain its modish flare. Godets are uniquely fashioned; long, Russian tunic-effects are achieved in moire. Frilly, clinging flounces of the spiral variety add distinction to the youthful cachet.

Channel has developed some interesting afternoon frocks in chiffon, plaited in all-over effects so fine as to be hardly distinguishable. The plaited section drops from an off-the-shoulder yoke and forms tiny cap sleeves. Moire, satin and printed silks are the favored fabrics for afternoon wear. These are developed in interesting ways—always in straight lines; always with careful attention to detail. Perhaps it is the tiny Mandarin collar or the rows of vivid buttons, but the effect of the Chinese tendency is maintained.

FOR THE FORMAL OCCASION

The important role that beads are to play in the evening mode this season is becoming obvious as one creation after another arrives from Paris displaying unique beautiful designs of brilliant beads that contrast with backgrounds of soft color or harmonize with the fabric. Chiffons and georgettes are the vogue with the new square neckline, a delightful feature. White, black, yellow and Chinese blue are much in evidence although you may choose any of the pastel shades and be quite within the mode.

Colors this year are as variable as the modes. One sees Pan Green—that delightful, refreshing green so suggestive of Spring—much in the soft silks that are for southern wear. Brown has become a standard shade quite as much as blue or black. Chinese reds and blues in many shadings are the choice of many important Parisian designers for both afternoon and street costumes.

COAT, FROCK AND TAILLEUR

Once again the coat frock, a time-honored favorite of the busy woman, occupies the foreground. It is smartly developed in a variety of novelty fabrics, including cross-striped kasha cloth, suede cloth, Poiret Twill, wool crepella, charmeen and Rodier fabrics. Characterised by the beltless line, long sleeves and neck treatment it combines utility with smartness. The redingote top; Russian tunic; neck-to-hem streamers and scarf effects are among its fascinating details. Sharing honors with the coat frock is the newer boyish semi-sports frock designed for sports and general all-around service. There is a chic simplicity about these frocks that assures their popularity.

For the woman who enjoys a trig tailleur there is a wide range of choice this season. Fashioned of worsteds, homespuns, Rodier fabrics, wool rep or silk alpaca, these smart costumes are enlivened by attractive plaids, stripes or checks. With the return of the sports skirt. The straight suit into Milady's favor one realizes the necessity of including at least a few smart blouses in the Spring wardrobe. The salient note in the tailored blouse is its stiff bosom front which is variously interpreted.

Occasionally this stiff bosom is effected by a tucked area on a plain, untucked blouse; or vice versa, a plain vest front appears in contrast to a tucked blouse. Little glass buttons in contrasting or self-colors frequently accentuate the mannish appearance. Many have monogrammed tabs in Chinese effect.

The importance that is being accorded the separate blouse and skirt is another style innovation of the Spring. The suspender blouse, developed in black suede cloth or satin, cut square in the neck-line and worn with white crepe de chine tailored waist is perhaps the favored mode for wear with the sports skirt. The straight Mandarin jacket made of any of the novelty summer prints is also popular for sports wear with the plaid or striped skirt.

THE CLEVER CAPULET

When one considers the question of the new Spring top coat or wrap it is seemingly difficult to overlook the very important capulet that is ever and anon liable to make its appearance in a novel disguise. This season it peeps forth on trim afternoon frocks of heavy crepe, on the trig tailleur and three-piece costume and now we find it in delightful variation on the new Spring coat. It is sponsored in a Paquin model developed in beige ribbed cloth with trimmings of navy bengaline ribbon.

FUR COLLARED TOP COATS

One may almost call them "top coats" without qualms so decidedly masculine is their trend. The truly feminine touch is achieved in the soft, luxurious small fur collars that are so much favored. The silhouette in general is the straight line with occasional introductions of the circular apron front. Cape sleeves are much used.

Fifty inches is the favored length for the twill coats for general wear. These coats are effectively trimmed with braid. Artichoke green, red and brick-dust shades as well as stripes and plaids are to be the vogue.

NEWER FABRICS

Seldom indeed has the woman whose deft fingers can fashion her own wardrobe been so assured of a wide range of selection in fabrics. So many of the newer materials are offered already embroidered or so richly designed that there is small need for trimmings of any kind.

The first impression of the new fabrics is of their exquisite beauty, both of weave and design. One notes the influence of Chinese, Russian and Oriental effects in color combinations and designs. One of the most interesting new silk weaves for summer is called "Crepafatas," which is simply a slight embroidery stitch forming in little dots a design of Greek keys, and other patterns.

Imported ratines appear in large block designs beneath which one notes small round designs. Voiles, linens, crepes and silks are all richly embroidered. Several silks are completely covered with Chinese characters and figures. This Spring promises truly to be a most colorful one and is certain to bring renewed spirit and energy and greater charm to every woman.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion, that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

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Daisy Drops It ~ by Jack Lait

WHEN Dixie Daisy, the nifty little pickpockette with the lollypop Geo'gia accent, gave Boston the zippy seaboard ozone after she had stolen the wallet of the infatuated young college man while he was stealing a kiss, she hopped a smooth rattler and alighted in Chicago.

Daisy was no fool.

Oh, City-by-Lake-Mich., you are a sweet haven! Lady or dip, gentleman or heel, sucker or sharpshooter, when you are heavy laden or traveling light, when you are chipper or when you are indigo, when you are rich or poor or strong or sick or sober or shot or pleasure bent or business bound, don't close your eyes and jab a pin at random on the map as in the old game of donkey's tail. Go you to dear old Chi, for there you will get warm hearts, plenty of action, hospitality, geniality, round greetings and a square count.

Barred from New York because she had stepped on a police inspector's bunions, her little business in Boston cleaned up, Dixie Daisy whizzed along to Chicago in a compartment of America's finest train, with a smile on her fascinating features and a trust in the immediate future.

She had played Chicago before—world's series assemblages, national conventions, grand opera premieres, noontide throngs at State and Madison, the fastest and busiest corner in the universe.

Chicago had been kind to Daisy. There, as everywhere above the Mason and Dixon line, her honey-drop lingo registered a kick, her ingratiating charms carried a punch, her mellifluent technique at the chosen art in which she was a virtuoso had never missed.

She had no definite plan of attack, no potential campaign. But luck would provide. Daisy was a good mixer—mixing was the very foundation of her calling. Always hard to get acquainted with, she was always easy to get along with.

Daisy disliked working on utter strangers. Not that she was a snob, but there was hazard enough putting her dainty hands in other people's pockets without risking lean returns if she got them safely out again. Among acquaintances she could be selective, eclectic. If she dined or danced with a gentleman, she had an illuminating hunch as to about how much he might be carrying and just where he might be carrying it, which eliminated much guesswork and most of the suspense regarding the probable profit.

Moreover, the relationship of host and guest or friend and friend—Daisy punctiliously avoided going beyond these—gave her inside breaks, such as operating in a limousine between a dance-place and her hotel, or while dancing, or in collateral situations. It reduced the resistance, as the efficiency experts and salesmanship sharks put it; it established contact, as they also phrase it. And contact was as essential as reduced resistance was helpful to Dixie Daisy in the practise of her intensive profession.

Refreshed, radiant, Daisy awoke in Gary and was the center of all eyes as she tripped from the Pullman onto the cement walk of the La Salle street station, two porters puffing as they lugged her patent-leather bags and hat box to the taxi stand. Thence to the lakefront hotel of tone and undisputed standing, ensconced in a suite that faced the choppy, exhilarating blue waters, breakfast of steaming tid-bits negotiated in her own rooms, a touch of rouge discreetly applied and a fleck of powder delicately dabbed—and Daisy was ready to take Chicago like Dewey took Manila.

She strolled out, befurred and gloved, bewitching and winsome, upon the handsomest avenue in Christendom, Michigan Boulevard. Daisy never flirted and never suffered herself to be flirted with, though being flirted at was old stuff that was as familiar to her as the free air and the downtown traffic. So it was not that she proposed such a crude and rude adventure as a "pick-up." Nor was it her present intent to dip into the jeans of any passerby; that she had done in her novitiate days, more for practical experience and getting her hand in, so to say it, than for the uncertain direct returns of such elementary proceedings.

Daisy was merely out a-strolling. What might happen she did not know. She knew only that something would happen; something always did when Dixie Daisy was footloose, reconnoitering, unattached and on the make.

It was almost noon. Daisy bethought herself, as she tripped along the boulevard, that she was in the region of those majestic structures, wherein were honeycombed the offices of Chicago's medical specialists; she remembered that in one of these skyscrapers she had once consulted a famous and duly pompous practitioner regarding an earache.

Here was a thought; mayhap an inspiration. It was as dignified a way to create contact as could be, and these men who had subdivided the ancient and honorable science of healing into infinitesimal branches charged heavy fees and had alluring incomes.

She drifted into one of the most impressive buildings, scanned the wall directories, inquired of the starter what might be the "racket" of Dr. Marmaduke Follantree, and learned that he was the cat's whithone in the psychology department. Dr. Follantree was an alienist, criminologist, psychiatrist, psycho-analyst, and famed what-not regarding human mentality, impulses, emotions, reactions, passions, eccentricities, promptings, vagaries, obliquities, tangents, weaknesses and fandangos.

Daisy viewed this not only as information, but as a direct challenge. If this party was jerry to all that, surely he should be able to protect himself against one uncolleged, self-made girl a long way from home and a stranger in the city.

So, up to the sixteenth floor she whisked, and to the door of Dr. Marmaduke Follantree's offices she breezed. She was received by a nursey-looking old maid, who shoved a card at her. Daisy wrote her name thereon—"Miss Dorothy Duke," gave her home as Macon, Georgia, her age as twenty-three, her color white, her sex feminine, and her needs immediate. Within half an hour she was motioned to enter the inner room, and Dr. Marmaduke Follantree looked up from the card, which he was studiously glowering at, to see before him as pretty a vision as ever his scientific observation had encountered. He choked, then he coughed.

"May I ask, Miss—h'm—Miss Duke—who recommended you to me—I mean me to you?" he inquired.

Daisy looked up, surprised—amazed.

She Was Suddenly Startled by a Heavy Grasp on Her Left Arm.

"Wha—doctah," she gurgled, "the wohld. Who hasn't huhd of Doctah Follantree? Ah needed no single pusson's raicommendation. We've huhd of you, even daown in Geo'gia."

"H'm—I see; very kind of you. Now, what can I do for you?"

"Waill, you see, doctah, mah case is most sixtr'ohd'nairy. Maybe not so to a man of yo' profaound unde'standing, either. Ah s'pose you'll just call it an instance of klaiptomania."

"What!" exclaimed Dr. Follantree. "You?"

"Yaiss, doctah. Ah'm almost ashamed to tell you. But of late it's been a-coming over me in a most alarming series of raigular attacks. The physicians in mah li'l home taown ah quite stumped bah it, of cohse. So Ah decided to come up hyeah to you."

"Very interesting. Tell me—what manifestation does this—h'm—eccentricity exhibit? Shoplifting?"

"Oh, no. Pocket-picking."

"You amaze me. Why, that is almost a science in itself. To successfully pick pockets requires practise, systematic operation, specific craftsmanship as well as natural criminal talent developed through early training and applicable only where distinct impulse for larceny exists, usually hereditary. You see——"

"Ah, yaiss, doctah; you said to successfully pick pockets. But Ah'm neveh successful. That is, Ah neveh get away with anything. Ah'm alwayf caught at it. Mah methods ah so crude, you see, that Ah couldn't put mah hand in an empty laundry bag without waking up the neighbors. Still some mysterious paowah keeps drahving me on to do such unmentionable things raght along——"

"Yes. The uncontrollable impulse. Of course . . . turn your face; I want to study your profile . . . uhu . . . nose tilted, eyes unusually large, mouth small . . . remove your gloves, please. I want to study your hands . . . ah, thanks . . . let me see . . . fingers slender, proportionate; your hat off, please . . . ah, thanks . . . hair golden blonde, head perfectly formed, eyes not too close together, ears . . . your ears, please . . . ah, thanks, if you'll just hold your hair up a moment . . . ah, thanks . . . ears small—very small . . . very small, indeed."

Dr. Follantree turned and looked out of the window.

"May I put my hat on again?" asked Daisy.

"Yes; yes," answered Dr. Follantree, abstractedly.

Daisy had seen a mirror in the corner of the room. Beside it stood a clothes-tree. On the tree hung a coat, palpably Dr. Follantree's. He was wearing a long white physician's jacket on the job. From the inner pocket of the coat on the rack, partly turned outward, protruded a leather case.

Had Daisy come into that room in any other manner save by her own selection, unexpected and unknown, she might have suspected a "frame." This was almost too good.

In her experiences, and they had been more than a few, she had found hard going and soft pickings; she had dipped into waistcoats and inside pockets and trouser retreats; she had boosted rolls with rubberbands around them, loose, and in slippery, helpful seal-leather cases.

But never before had she found anything handed to her like this.

She passed the edge of the big cabinet of books and instruments between her and the specialist, put her hat to her head with one hand and with the other she abstracted the tall black wallet, watching the doctor in the far corner of the mirror as she worked. He never turned or budged. This was duck soup. In the purse she found a layer of crisp, flat bills of substantial denomination, which she folded once over and slid into her handbag. The pocketbook she returned to its place. When she resumed her seat in the patient's chair, under the searching spotlight trained thereon, Dr. Follantree had not yet faced the room again. She sat, waiting.

When the specialist parted his tensely set lips and swung about, he strode rapidly toward her—at her would better describe it.

"Young woman," he barked, "do you ever have dreams?"

"No-no, sah; very rarely."

"But you DO have them—sometimes. You MUST."

"Oh, sometimes, yaiss."

"Ah, thanks. And what do you dream?"

"Oh—Ah don't remaimbah."

"H'm—I—I thought so. Any of your relatives thieves?"

"Wha—doctah! Certainly not. The Dukes ah one of the oldest and fahnest fam'lies in Geo'gia. Ah'm the only black sheep, the only blot on the faih name of the Dukes. That's wha Ah traveled all this distance to see and consult you. Can you do anything foh me, doctah? Oh, Ah imploh you——"

"Most assuredly I can. I can cure you. I will cure you. Very simple case. Physiognomy quite distinct. Case of diverted rather than perverted psychic-hysteria. Symptoms quite conventional."

"But—what must Ah do?"

"You must fill out this questionnaire. Take it back with you to your—to wherever you live. Where do you live?"

"Macon, Geo'gia."

"No, no; here, in Chicago?"

"Oh, at the Blank Hotel."

"Fine. I will be over to visit you. I am permitted in the rooms there, of course. Will you be in at—at say 5 o'clock?"

"Bah all means, doctah."

"And have every question on the four sheets fully answered—in ink—by that time. Good day. Don't be afraid—I'll cure you—completely. Good day. See you at 5."

And he opened the door, and Daisy tripped forth, turning to send him a smile of faith, hope and gratitude as she crossed the reception room.

Once downstairs, she made the sidewalk and was starting for the curb to hail a taxi, for now she had to move swiftly. If the money she had "found" in the doctor's purse was enough to warrant playing entirely safe, she would be out of town long before 5; the least she must do would be to change the bills so that she could not be apprehended with the even amount in denominations approximating the stolen bankroll. As she wafted across the walk she was suddenly startled by a heavy grasp on her left arm, which drew her back on her heels. She turned and saw Detective Sergeant Malachy.

"What you doin' in town?" demanded Malachy.

"Hey," said Daisy, "no scenes on the street, please. If you wanna ask me any questions, let's get in a cab or somewheres."

"Oh," said the detective. "Where'd you drop your Dixie dialect?"

"Oh," answered Daisy, "did I?"

"I'll say you did. Now, come over here and stand against the wall o' this buildin'. I won't draw no crowd unless I have to. Now, what's your lay, what're you here for, how long you been here, and what 'ave you been doin'?"

"You'd be surprised, Malachy," answered Daisy. "You noticed I chucked the Georgia palaver. Well, I don't need it any more, see? I'm through—turned square—takin' the cure."

"Cure? What cure? You never drunk nothin' an' you was never on the hop, like a lot o' them grifters. What cure you talkin' about?"

"The dip cure. I'm no crook. I'm a kleptomaniac. I come to the conclusion that what I need is a doctor. That's what I'm here for."

"Aw, tell that to Sweeney. You think I'm feeble-minded?"

"No. But I am. I've come down from the office of the greatest nerve and mind specialist in Chicago. He's going to get me off my criminal inclinations. You see, I'm—well, I'm in love. I want to get married. I tried to go straight, but I found it wasn't in me. So I come to this specialist to get treatment. Inside of a week Dixie Daisy'll be all washed up, a square-shootin' married woman, honest, happy, off the rough stuff forever."

"Say, what kind o' new bull is this?"

"Just what I tell you. I'll prove it. Come upstairs with me."

"You'll have to prove it," said Malachy. "Come on. I'm from Missouri."

Daisy escorted the detective back to Dr. Follantree's office. A few words in the attendant's ear got them into the sanctum shortly. The scientist looked surprised.

"Doctah," said Daisy, "this gen'lmen is a police officah. He arrested me once befoh, and recognazed me. Ah told him Ah was up hyah, but he mistrusts me. Will you kahndly enlaghten him regahding the puhpose of mah visit?"

The physician looked at her quizzically, but she firmly nodded her head in verification of her request, releasing him from his fiduciary restraints.

"She says," interposed the detective, "that she's takin' the dip cure."

"This young woman," said Dr. Follantree, "came here to consult me regarding what she believes is an uncontrollable impulse to steal—to pick pockets. She has told me frankly everything I have asked. The treatments will begin this evening at 5, after she has filled out a complete questionnaire."

"Well, I'll be——" and Malachy looked at Follantree and at Daisy. "You mean this is on the level? She come here herself, of her own free will, an' asked you to get her off the work?"

"Absolutely. And I shall accomplish it, beyond doubt."

"You think so, huh? You know this jane has a record in ev'ry big town in America as one o' the smoothest and mos' dangerous boosters out o' jail?"

"If Ah was so smooth and dangerous, Mistah Malachy," protested Daisy, "Ah wouldn't have a record, would Ah? Ah admit Ah've been foolish—often; that's just what Ah come to see the doctah about. But Ah don't admit Ah'm smooth. As foh being dangerous——"

"You hear that Dixie lingo, doc? Well, a minnit ago, downstairs, she was shooting straight United States. She's foxy."

Dr. Follantree looked at her questioningly.

"That is true, doctor," said Daisy. "I assume the Southern character. It has become second nature to me. In truth I am from Georgia, but I have lived up North most of my life, and the accent is as dishonest as my other instincts, the rest of which I frankly explained to you. I was going to let you have all my peculiarities one by one, you see."

"H'm," said Follantree, "quite in keeping. Kleptomaniacs are crafty. They are shrewd, deceptive, cunning. But when I eradicate the original impulse, with it will go all the collateral ramifications, you may depend on it."

"You believe her, then, doc?" asked Malachy.

"Entirely. Why should she come up here if she were insincere? What possible object could she have?"

Daisy smiled. Malachy shook his head.

"Say," he barked, with sudden inspiration, "she didn't touch you by any chance, did she?"

"Don't be silly," snapped Daisy.

"Better frisk yourself," suggested Malachy.

Follantree, a trifle abashed, with an apology to Daisy, lifted his white coat and went through his waistcoat and trousers pockets. He had some loose bills, which he displayed. His watch was where it should have been. A diamond in his tie was unmolested. With an afterthought he turned his eyes toward his coat that hung on the tree. The purse was visible, standing perpendicularly out against the lining.

"Nonsense," said the physician. "You don't think she'd rob me while I was treating her for kleptomania, do you?"

Malachy scratched his dome.

"I think she'd rob her mother while she was kissin' her good-night," he replied. "But I'm stopped. I got nothin' on her. Well, so long—an', listen, Daisy, if I ketch you workin' in town by any chance, I'll get you a stretch. Take that cold."

And he stalked out.

"Thank you so much, doctor," purred Daisy. "See you at 5, then?"

"At your hotel," said Follantree. "This is a most engaging case."

But he didn't see her at her hotel. Daisy counted enough in the loot to pay her for the day, and she knew Malachy was far from satisfied and further from pleased. So at 3 she was aboard a de luxe train for Milwaukee, only two hours away, but far enough.

"Ah guess Ah'll pick up mah Dixie accent again," she soliloquized. "In Milwpkee it ohght ta be the possum's pinfaithers."

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

Classification Of Vehicle Licences One Way To Reduce Traffic Congestion

By Westa

There is considerable talk in Shanghai just now concerning the city's traffic problem, and in this connection it seems a bit strange that nobody has thought of suggesting that one road to relief might lie in the direction of getting after the private ricsha coolies and chauffeurs who in ever increasing numbers are transforming the city's streets into open air bed rooms.

Last Tuesday, which was a nice warm day, there was hardly a street in the downtown district that wasn't positively cluttered with sleeping coolies. On Kiukiang, Hankow and Foochow Roads, beween the Bund and Kiangse Roads, four hundred and eight coolies were counted asleep between the shafts of their vehicles, blocking those roads in solid slumbering phalanxes that extended, in some instances three abreast, the whole length of the street, leaving but a narrow channel through which the moving traffic could pass.

It is rather silly to talk of a traffic problem when such a condition as this is allowed to exist, for if no remedy can be found for that state of affairs then about the only conclusion that can be drawn is that those who profess to seek a remedy are incapable of solving any problem, however simple.

No one would think, of course, of barring the streets or any part of them to either richas or motor cars, public or private, so long as those vehicles are being used for transporation purposes. But when the pullers or drivers of these vehicles are allowed to flop down in a public street and go to sleep anywhere from four to eight hours as soon as their function as transportation mediums is concluded—functions that consume but a few minutes—then all that can be said is that what we need is not more space, but a knowledge of how to make use of the space at our disposal.

Here is what happens: A clerk, stenographer or other indoor worker goes to business in the morning in a private ricsha, and as soon as the owner or licensee of the ricsha steps into his or her place of employment the coolie hunts up a spot in the street where his presence and the presence of his ricsha will create the maximum of obstruction, and goes to sleep. He continues to sleep until the tiffin hour, and then upon returning from tiffin repeats the process in the afternoon, until his employer is ready to return home in the evening.

Multiply that situation by about 90 percent of the number of private richas in Shanghai and you have the city's traffic "problem" in a nutshell.

What is the remedy?

The remedy is: to classify the applicants for private ricsha and motor car licences, sorting them into those who use their vehicles during business hours, and those who do not.

For instance: if an applicant for a licence can show that he is, say, a salesman, with business taking him about town during the day, give him a red licence tag which will entitle his coolie to park his vehicle in the street. But if the applicant is, say, a clerk in a retail store, give his coolie a blue tag which does NOT permit him to park in the street during the hours when his employer is inside of some building at work.

And by simply compelling the holders of blue tags to take themselves and their vehicles into the outlying and less congested zones until such time as is necessary to return much of the present congestion would vanish as if by magic.

As long as the army of coolies are allowed to use the streets as boudoirs there is bound to be a thick and ever thickening congestion.

"Web-Cord" Tire Will Add Much To Mileage, Claim

New Process Eliminates Internal Friction, Lengthens Life

What has been happening to automobile tires that they give so much better service than they did a few years ago? They look the same and are made of cotton and rubber just as formerly. Then why the extra quality?

The answer is—the cord tire. It has proved so much superior to the old-fashioned "fabric" tire that it has practically usurped the field.

And now Automobile Topics, a leading publication in the automobile field, announces that "Web cord," a new type of cord tire construction, has been shown positively to be as much of an improvement over ordinary cord as the ordinary cord construction is superior to the old-fashioned fabric construction.

The difference between all these types of tire construction is so slight that it seems incredible that so much extra service in a tire could have been gained through the slight modifications that have been made. It is interesting to note that every one of these changes has tended to reduce friction in the carcass of the tire, indicating that the elimination of internal friction in a tire is the sure way to increase tire mileage.

In the development of the pneumatic tire as we have it today there have been three important steps. First, there was the crosswoven fabric tire, with its layers of heavy duck. This fabric was so tough and stout that it seemed impossible that anything better would ever be produced. But its very strength was its weakness, for when the tire began to roll along the ground, the threads began to saw against each other. This friction created internal heat and ultimately ended the life of the tire.

Then came the invention of the cord tire, built of layers of cords. It is obvious that it would have been an endless task to build up a tire by the process of laying one cord on at a time. So the cords were made into sheets, tiny threads being crosswoven through at intervals. It was the theory that these cross threads would hold the cords together in a fabric until the tire had been constructed, but when the tire went into action the cross threads would break down, and the "cross-sawing" so harmful in fabric tires would be eliminated. But in many cases they did not break down, and though the change produced a vastly better tire, much internal friction remained.

Of especial interest, in view of the recent invention of "web cord," was the method of treating the square-woven fabric and the ordinary cord fabric with rubber. The purpose of this treatment with rubber was to cover so far as possible each thread and cord with a coating of rubber so that, as the threads or cords rubbed together, the rubber coating would act as a buffer to prevent friction.

Two methods of treating with rubber have been in vogue. The first consisted of softening rubber into a "dough" that was soft enough to spread easily. This "dough" was spread over the fabric, an effort being made to have each thread or cord entirely covered. The results were quite good, considering the fact that only imperfect success could be expected due to the inability to treat each thread or cord separately.

The other method consisted of dipping the fabric into a rubber solution. To get the rubber into the form of a solution, rubber gum was dissolved with gasoline or some other agent. The result of this method was also unsatisfactory because the rubber did not penetrate into the heart of the cords.

"The gasoline or other substance did, however, get into the inside of each individual thread or cord" says Automobile Topics, "with the result that the finished product was a piece of cotton fabric, devitalised by the liquid, but having a sort of rubbery film on the outside. In a large number of instances the fabric was really of less value to the finished tire after this process than before the rubberisation was attempted."

The new web cord process is one of the new revolutionary discoveries announced by the United States Rubber Company. The company brings rubber in its original liquid form from its great plantations in Sumatra, transporting it to America in the tanks of ships and then distributing it to its the factories in railroad tank cars. Under the web cord process, each cord to be used in a tire passes through a bath of virgin liquid rubber and becomes literally saturated with rubber. Microscopic examination shows that the tiny filaments of cotton in the heart of each cord are thoroughly rubberised. In addition each cord is covered with a coating of the pure rubber, giving complete assurance against friction with the other cords against which it rests in the carcass of the tire. Web cord represents so long a step forward in cord tire manufacture as to constitute one of the most important developments in the entire history of tire manufacture. It accomplishes what every tire engineer has been struggling to attain for years, an immunisation of each cord from frictional contact with the other cords in the tire.

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Crossley "of Gas-Engine Fame" CARS

ALMOST AT HOME PRICES!

The new attractive prices of Crossley cars make them the finest value for money ever put before the motoring public.

They are almost the Home prices.

It should be noted that the 15/30 h.p. Crossley is a fine high-grade car, built on sound engineering lines and compares very favourably with many cars of considerably higher price.

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Prices subject to alteration.

Agents for China required; apply:—

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Thousands Ask For Patents On Motor Devices

Despite the progress in design and manufacture of motor-cars, despite the fast approach to perfection, thousands of "improvements," more or less significant, are still awaiting adoption.

The U. S. Patent office at Washington is swamped with applications for patents on automotive parts and accessories. Thousands are awaiting attention. Many are seeking capital for their production and many others are being held out for proper marketing.

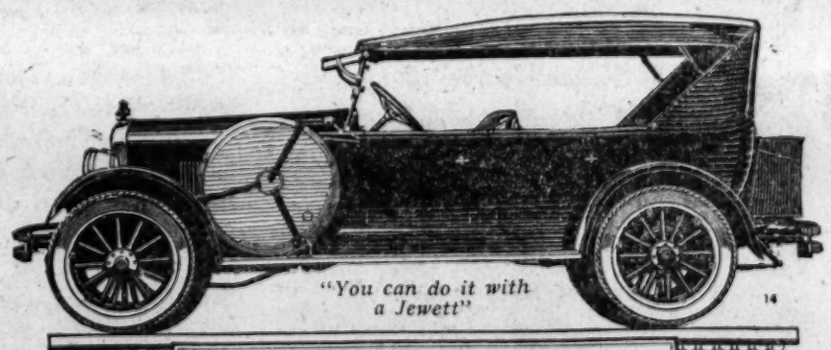
A glance over a day's list of patent applications shows what inventors think is still wrong with the motor car today. For instance, in one day, Patent Office officials list application for the following improvements and innovations:

Motor theft signal, bumper, device for attaching bumper, curtain holder, drive gear, elevating jack, foot scraper, running board signal lock, securing device for tops, traffic signal, hood clamps, direction signal, dust shield and collector, lubricating system, removable body and resilient guard.

Anti-theft devices are still pouring in, all different enough for a patent to be granted each. Likewise, various kinds of bumpers, safety devices, traffic signals and other accessories are introduced almost daily for patent rights.

At the same time, manufacturers and automotive engineers are applying regularly for patents on improvements on their own engines and other vital parts. Nearly every day, officials report, new designs come in for improved riding. Tire and body manufacturers are included in this array of patent seekers.

Outside the automobile proper, there are researches into the fuel problem, with discoveries every now and then of new substitutes for gasoline or some new way to use auto fuel more economically. Various forms of highway construction, to produce easier and more economical riding, are also undergoing experiment. New lines to reduce wind resistance, and improve the appearance of the automobile, are offered for official approval by the Patent Office.



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JEWETT SPECIAL

A Thrifty Six Built by Paige

110,000 Satisfied Users

IT is cheaper for the motor car builder to make fours than full-powered sixes—remember this does not mean light sixes, but full sixes.

The six-cylinder offers greater flexibility, smoother output of power and quicker pick-up, all so necessary to the driver of a motor car and which cannot be obtained in a four-cylinder.

The Jewett is so constructed as to deliver to the working parts every ounce of power generated. So careful and painstaking has been this labour that every unit is built for years of service.

Moreover, the Jewett six-cylinder is sold at the price of a good four-cylinder. Truly a remarkable accomplishment attested by the sale of over 110,000 motor cars to satisfied users by the master maker Paige.

JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS:—

Engine—6 cylinder, 3½ x 5; lubricated by high pressure oiling to main and connecting rod bearings; two unit electrical starting and lighting, thermostatically controlled; automatic spark advance; Paige-Timken axles; extra heavy 6 inch "I" beam steel frame; improved type four speed transmission; dry plate clutch; special alloy steel springs, 36" in front, 54" in rear; all-steel universal joints; force-feed chassis lubrication.

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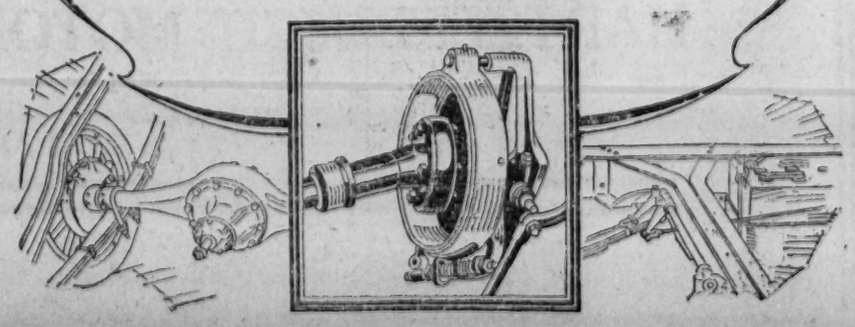
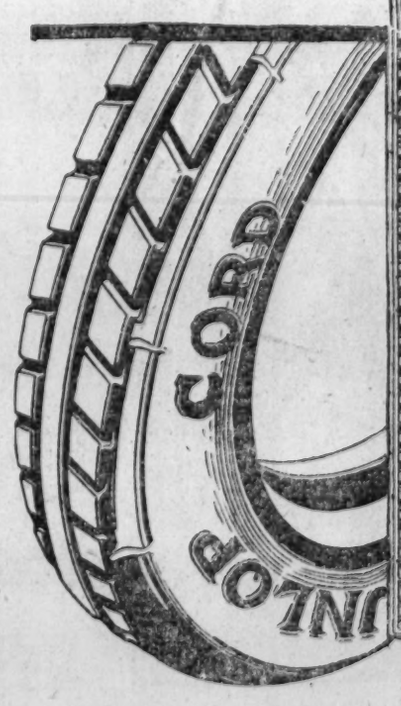


Longer Mileage Greater Economy

Perfect Safety



In every detail of Dunlop Cord construction—from the selection and washing of the raw rubber to the delivery of the finished tyre—there is a close scrutiny and investigation to ensure the tyre perfect as far as human skill and experience can make it. A series of the severest possible tests—on tyres taken from stock—practically eliminates any possibility of flaws.

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give longer mileage, greater comfort and perfect safety, because they are so thoroughly tested, during construction, with those objects in view. You can therefore fit Dunlop Cords on your car with perfect confidence that they will stand up to their world-wide reputation on all road surfaces under every conceivable adverse condition. Ask any motorists who runs on Dunlop Cords. He has tested them. He knows ! ! !

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Play with the Dunlop Maxfli Golfball

Edison Answers 21 Queries As To Future Of Autos

American Inventor Sees Enormous Possibilities In Years To Come

BY D. F. WHEELER.

New York.—Characteristic of Thomas A. Edison is his swift impatience with mere talk. No man on earth will give more time and energy to a real problem in hand, but he has little use for rhetoric. For years he has graciously granted interviews of one kind or another to reporters and writers, but almost without exception he has felt that they were more anxious to make a literary gesture than present his ideas verbatim. Facts are what interest the great inventor, and not their meticulous dressing-up in words. Hence his love of the questionnaire, wherein one must get down to brass tacks. The aspirants who have submitted themselves to his pre-employment questionnaire have often wondered cynically how the "Wizard" would come out of such an ordeal, not realizing the fact that the whole of Mr. Edison's life has been a long, incessant cross-examination of himself, of nature, of mankind; and surely the results have been of incalculable benefit to the world.

In passing, it may be said that Mr. Edison does not pretend to be expert on the automobile, and had no preparation except his general observation and deduction for this line-up of questions presented to him. They represent a concise though comprehensive survey of the important place the automobile has taken in present-day civilisation. To discover in Mr. Edison a fairly rapturous advocate of the automobile in the nature of a surprise. His enthusiastic indorsement of it is deeply significant, coming as it does from one of the greatest inventors and humanists of our time.

No more than a casual inspection of the answers to our questions will reveal that we have scratched a wizard and found a benign humanitarian. Where the automobile is concerned Mr. Edison submerges his inventive genius in his profound appreciation of the car as a benefactor of mankind. He makes no amazing prediction of radical changes in design or sensational expansion of the motor car's usefulness, declaring and reiterating that its prime purpose will be served when everybody takes the camping trail.

RECALLS FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Edison is asked to recall his first impression of the automobile, and he answers that he first thought of the possibilities of touring and camping. He is asked whether the car has had any influence upon our morality, and incidentally, upon church-going: and he replies that it has induced people to remain out of doors and admire the works of the Almighty. (He is charitable enough to overlook the desecration of the Sabbath by careless picnickers who litter the wayside with rubbish.) Questioned finally on the probable effect of the motor car on everyday life twenty-five years from now, he declares that "Everybody who can will go out camping in summer."

All these answers show a definite trend of the inventor's mind. He is less interested in the car as a marvel of mechanical efficiency than as a means by which the masses may be brought close to nature. He is less interested in its financial importance as an industry than in the effect it has on the health of the populace. In fact, when the attempt is made to draw him into the realm of economics with the question "Economically, has it increased or decreased our wealth as a nation and as individuals?" the wizard of Orange answers, "It has increased. Health and happiness is wealth, even if one has very little money."

And again, where another might have argued that the greatest service of the automobile has been its development of transportation, or its quickening of the nation's commerce, the inventor repeats that its principal value has been the creation of happiness and health.

Eight of the twenty-one answers are made to bear on these related themes of health and camping. Yet this famous apostle of the out-doors—companion of the late John Burroughs and of President Harding on camping journeys—does not by any means close his eyes to the commercial possibilities of the motor car. He sees it not as the deadly enemy of the railroad and the trolley line, but as their ally. If trucks are used as feeders they will serve the railroads rather than oppose them: if the trolley companies invest in busses as feeders, their encumbering tracks and poles will not become obsolete.

Mr. Edison does not permit himself to be tricked into wild surmises concerning the fuel of the future. It would be more sensational if the great electrician prophesied that in years to come automobiles will draw their power from the lightnings or from the sun: but in answering his questioner he says merely that we must look to the heavier petroleum distillates for our fuel of tomorrow.

On the two great topics of current interest—balloon tires and four-wheel brakes—Mr. Edison divides the honors. He does not see the necessity of four-wheel brakes, but he uses and believes thoroughly in balloon tires. And it is characteristic of the bent of mind that he bases his advocacy of balloons on their benefit to humanity. He says that they increase the life of the car 20 percent, and the inference is plain that in so doing the soft tires increase the comfort and happiness of the passengers by an equal percentage.

When the talk of the hour turns on the industrial vastness and the money-making possibilities of the motor car, it is refreshing to discover that Mr. Edison views our national vehicle as the correct prescription for physical and mental health.

1. Q.—What was your first impression of the automobile, when it became a factor in life, some twenty-five years ago.

A.—My first thought was the possibility of touring and camping.

2. Q.—How, in your opinion, has the motor car affected the health of the nation?

A.—Very favorably.

3. Q.—Do you think that it has had any influence upon our morality? And upon church-going?

A.—Yes, I think more people go out Sunday to admire the works of the Almighty and see His beautiful flowers and trees.

4. Q.—In what degree has it contributed to the development of the outstanding American love of sports?

A.—If you mean baseball, horseracing; I think that was fully developed before the advent of the automobile.

5. Q.—How has American homelife been affected by the popularity of the automobile?

A.—Yes. Very favorably outside of cities.

CONTRIBUTES TO HAPPINESS

6. Q.—On the whole, in your estimation has this invention added to our happiness and general welfare?

A.—I do not know of any other invention that has added to the happiness of most people more than the automobile.

7. Q.—Economically, has it increased or decreased our wealth as a nation and as individuals?

A.—It has increased. Health and happiness is wealth, even if one has very little money.

8. Q.—If car-ownership is a necessity, as is maintained by the majority of modern people what should be the relation of income to such expenditure?

A.—Where a family has a small income they can get more out of life in health and happiness by eating less food, economising in jewelry, clothing, etc., to save up money sufficient to buy a Ford car. This permits the children and mother to participate in the benefits.

9. Q.—What would you say has been the biggest service of the automobile to date?

A.—Creating health and happiness.

EXPECTS NO RADICAL CHANGES

10. Q.—Do you anticipate any great radical change in the form of the present-day car, and would you describe it somewhat in detail?

A.—Do not think there will be any radical change.

11. Q.—From your experience, what is the most desirable improvement to be worked out in future types?

A.—First—A greater range in grades of petroleum products that can be used. Second—Rotating motor. Third—Decrease in price and improvement in quality generally.

12. Q.—Will the automobile ever develop into a freight-carrier that shall rival the railroad in transportation efficiency?

A.—Think there will be an enormous expansion in passenger and freight trucks as feeders to railroads and trolleys.

13. Q.—Will the automobile eventually make the trolley-car obsolete?

A.—Not if the trolley companies invest in busses, using them as feeders.

14. Q.—What is the most likely successor to gasoline as the coming cheap and effective fuel for running automobiles?

A.—Use of all the petroleum distillates, including kerosene.

15. Q.—In the matter of tires, do you think that a substitute for rubber will be found that shall be superior to it.

A.—Rubber is one of the most remarkable substances known. I do not believe a more practicable substitute can be found.

16. Q.—Or, do you think that we are on the eve of the discovery of synthetic rubber?

A.—Synthetic rubber has been made but it cannot be produced and sold for 28 cents a pound.

17. Q.—Have you any theory on the saturation-point of the buying public in regard to automobiles?

A.—I think that if the present output is not materially increased with present rate of depreciation, that there will be no saturation-point, if present prosperity remains.

18. Q.—Do you consider it possible that the airplane may ever supersede the automobile?

A.—No.

19. Q.—What is your judgment on four-wheel brakes now being discussed by the public?

A.—They are not a necessity.

20. Q.—Are balloon tires a good and permanent solution of easier riding and reduction of wear and tear.

A.—In my opinion the balloon tire is a great improvement. I have them even on my Ford. They are sure to prolong the life of the car 25 percent.

21. Q.—If the automobile develops in the next 25 years at the same rate in the past 25 what will be the most startling transformation in everyday life?

A.—Everybody who can, will go out camping in the summer.

Here's Low Down On Much Talked About "Balloons"

Rubber Company Tells Why New Tires Add To Motoring Pleasure

Balloon cords (says a recent statement by the Goodrich Rubber Co.) need a clear, frank presentation to the public.

The apparent novelty and promise of these tires have caught the imagination of close followers of the motor car.

Many are doubtless wondering how they will affect their cars, and are confused regarding the two distinct types of balloon cords that are being advertised.

Among tire makers and car makers the position of the balloon cord is well understood.

The three principles underlying it—oversize, light flexible body, and low pressure inflation—have long been known to tire manufacturers, and employed by them.

Oversizing is an old story in standard size tires.

The essential difference between standard and balloon cords is lower air pressure, and lighter body construction.

Where the standard cord carries from 60 to 65 pounds air pressure, sometimes higher, the balloon cord is inflated at from 20 to 40 pounds. In fact, they must always carry these low pressures to function with safety.

Where the number of plies in a large size standard cord is six, or eight, the balloon cord has but four.

The principle of the balloon cord tire is this:

Generally speaking, that portion of the tread which rests on the road (the contract area) expressed in square inches, will if multiplied by the pounds of air pressure inside the tire, give approximately the weight of the load the tire is carrying.

Following out this principle, if a 1,000 pound load is to be carried on a regular standard cord, and only 20 square inches of contact with the ground is obtainable on account of the limit of the "give" (vertical deflection) of the tire, an air pressure of 50 pounds per square inch is needed to carry the load.

On the other hand, if the area of road contact can be increased without exceeding the proper degree of vertical deflection, much less air pressure is required inside the tire.

For instance, if the area of road contact is increased from 20 to 40 square inches, an air pressure of 25 pounds to the square inch will carry the 1,000 pound load.

On account of greater sectional diameter, and more "give" in the tire, the balloon cord provides a greater area of road contact than the standard cord, hence it can carry the same load with less air pressure to the square inch inside the tire.

Thus a comparison of the balloon cord and standard cord resolves itself to a question of low-air pressure, or high-air pressure.

Each has well known virtues. Tire engineers have always realised the advantage of lower air pressure.

And much may be said for the low-air pressure, or balloon cord.

On account of its broad contact with the road, its flexibility, and low air pressure, it can conform readily to irregularities in the road—absorb bumps so to speak.

To ride smoothly over ruts, holes, projections, and bad stretches of road at an even speed without jolting and jarring is a pleasing picture to contemplate, and balloon cords make this possible to a definite degree.

The life of a car is greatly prolonged because of the reduced shocks and jars to the chassis.

The large area of road contact also gives balloon cords anti-skid, traction, and braking power—features which are truly outstanding.

Where a luxurious comfort and special service are wanted, balloon cords are a sensible and compensating addition to a motor car.

Goodrich manufactures balloon cords in two types—those requiring wheel and rim changes, and those that are interchangeable with the present regular equipment.

Motorists who have cars equipped with standard tires, and who want the added advantages of low pressure tires, can purchase Goodrich balloon cords, and have no added expense except the new tires themselves.

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Traffic Study in London Reveals Facts Of Interest

Hyde Park Corner Hammered By 115,090 Tons Of Autos Daily

The official traffic census of the Class 1 roads in Great Britain, taken in August—a report of which was issued recently—contains much information that is interesting and some that will cause surprise.

The length of Class I. roads—outside London and those county boroughs which were excluded from the census—is about 22,000 miles. The census was taken at 3,808 points, and in this way a picture of traffic was obtained at intervals averaging 5¾ miles.

The count was taken for a period of seven consecutive days for 16 hours a day—from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

"Perhaps one of the most interesting facts emerging from the census," proceeds the report, "is the extraordinarily irregular distribution of traffic along our great trunk roads.

Thus, on the London-Bath road:

The weight of traffic registered near Brentford was nearly 14,000 tons per day;

four or five miles father west the figure dwindles to 5,734 tons;

to take another great route, the London - Manchester - Carlisle route:

At a point 34 miles north of London the traffic falls short of 500 tons per day;

In the neighbourhood of Leicester and Derby the figure is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons; and

At Lancaster 8,000 tons.

BOTTLE-NECKS ON THE ROAD

"It is a matter for wonder that the stream of modern traffic should contrive to percolate as it does through some of the narrow bottlenecks which still remain along the course of important trunk roads," says the report.

At approximately 58 percent of the points in England and Wales—omitting London and all county boroughs—the average daily weight fell short of 1,000 tons, while in Scotland the corresponding percentage was approximately 85.

The census point with the highest daily average was at a point a quarter of a mile west of Ilford station on the London-Colchester-Great Yarmouth road with 14,536 tons per day; the lowest was at Keppoch, in Ross and Cromarty, on the Invergarry-Kyle of Lochalsh road, with 14 tons per day.

LONDON'S FOCUS POINTS

For purposes of comparison the following London figures, for a period of 12 hours, are given from the records of the police authorities for 1922.

	tons per day.
Hyde Park Corner	115,090
Piccadilly Circus	94,728
Mansion House	86,046

The records secured by the Road Board prior to the war make it possible in some cases to give some idea of the increase in the weight of traffic by road during the past ten years. For example, at a point on the London-Folkestone road between Eltham and Sidcup the weight of traffic has increased from 2,519 tons per day in 1910 to 5,609 in 1922. The proportion due to mechanically-propelled vehicles has risen from 41 to 95 percent.

The All British Standard LIGHT CAR

The All-British Standard gives its owner faithful service under the worst climatic and territorial conditions. Its reliability, sturdiness, power and handsome appearance have endeared it to discerning motorists the World over.

CHINA MOTORS

Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, England.

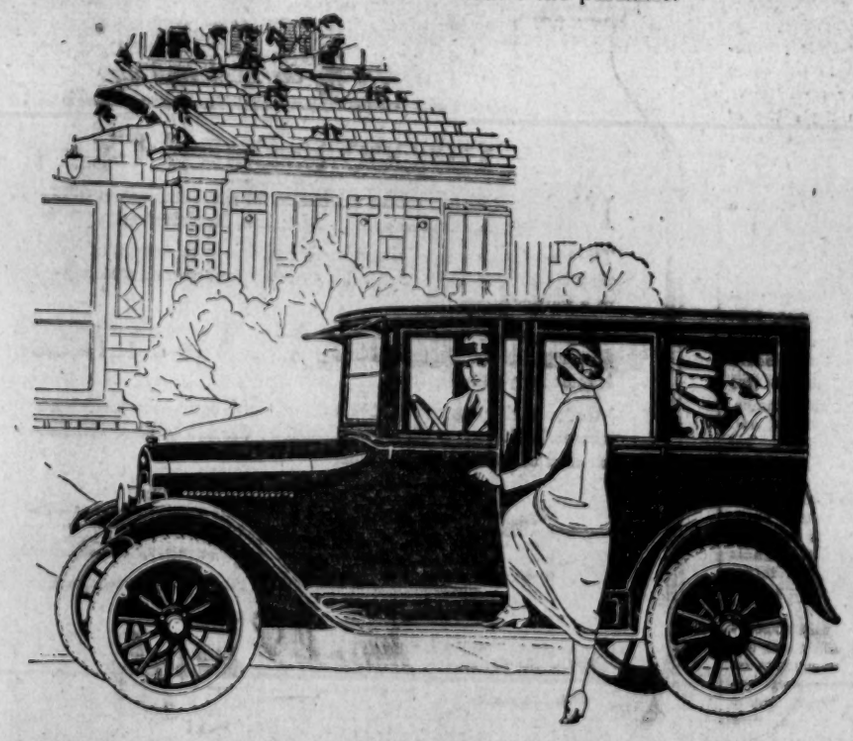
The Eyes of the World Are On

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The remarkable rise of Chevrolet proves that the Chevrolet Motor Company has correctly gauged the shift of public sentiment towards the most economical unit of transportation which also meets modern requirements as to quality.

Call at our showrooms, inspect the much-talked-of SUPERIOR models, and see why Chevrolet jumped from seventh to second place in sales. Learn how much daily utility and year 'round health and happiness you can obtain for a sum so low that almost any family can easily finance the purchase.



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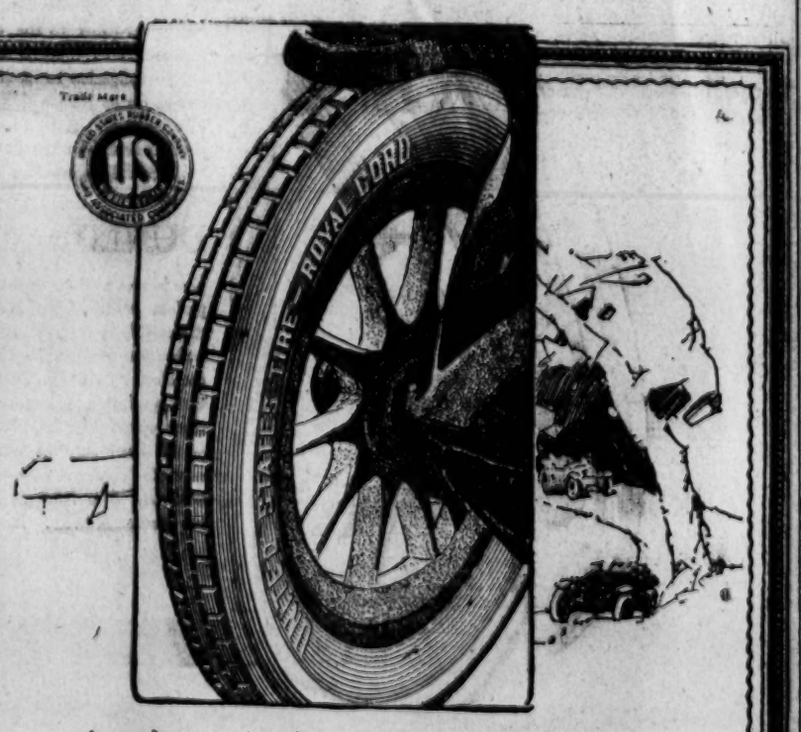

Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
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Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

Authoress And Friend Tour 12,000 Miles Alone

A tale of the former "Wild West" of the United States, the land of the savage Indian, the buffalo and the coyote, is graphically told in the story of a motor tour of 12,000 miles recently completed by two unescorted women motorists. Though the savage and the buffalo no longer roam the great plains, the prairies and the mountains retain their wild scenic beauty, almost untouched by the progress of man, and countless relics of the days before the white man came are still to be found on such a tour.

The thrilling experiences of these two women, Winifred Hawkridge Dixon and a woman companion from cultured Boston, are related in the former's interesting story "Westward Hoboes" in which she describes their tour of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States from the Mexican Border to Canada, in a Cadillac touring car.

Starting from a city in Texas, the wayfarers pointed their car westward along the Apache Trail, through the arid plains and deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. Here in the land of the Hopi Indians, there flourished a degree of civilisation centuries ago that differs from that of any other part of the world and which may have been far in advance of that of other contemporary lands. While the Indians of the North were a roving, bloodthirsty race, the Hopi and other similar tribes of the southwest were a more peaceful race, given to the building of homes, the cultivation of the land and the arts of civilisation, as revealed by their pottery and weaving.

The homes of the Hopi were cut into the solid rock of the lofty cliffs, divided into rows of apartments one above the other, each apartment occupied by a family. For safety from the roving bands of Apaches and other savage tribes who often warred upon the peaceful Hopi, the Cliff Dwellings as they are called, were placed on the tops of great plateaus known as mesas, accessible only over very narrow, rough and winding roads, paved with stone and rutted by the passage of the crude cart wheels used for centuries by the natives.

Up and up these dangerous roads the Cadillac climbed, while the desert dropped away below. At last the travellers were at the top and found themselves in a street which was like the dead streets of Pompeii, except that there were a few inhabitants, decendents of the aborigines who had built the village perhaps thousands of years before. It may well have been that this was the first motor car they had ever seen, for they crowded about with expressions of awe and wonderment.

Having inspected the Cliff-Dwellings and the relics of ancient civilisation, the motorists pushed on across the desert, northward and westward through the primeval forests of the Rocky Mountain range, camping wherever darkness might overtake them, obtaining food supplies as the pioneers of old had done, fishing in the countless lakes and streams, and living the glorious life of the great outdoors in America's "Golden West."

Continuing westward and northward through Colorado, Montana, Idaho and across the international boundary into the Province of Alberta, Canada, the faithful Cadillac carried its courageous passengers. Here in the north, the late summer afternoons brought the tang of autumn, with its golden sunlight. There were miles of virgin pine forests edging the shores of the lakes, and sparkling streams, doubtless full of trout and other fresh-water fish.

This was the turning point of the journey. Months of sleeping in a tent and cooking their own meals had somewhat dimmed the charm of "vagabonding" as the travellers suddenly realised that they were homesick. On all that beauty of pure woods, clear sunlight and invigorating air of the great open West, the wayfarers turned their backs and steered their Cadillac eastward toward civilisation and home.

The Greatest Peril Of Night Driving

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

From careful observation, in the environs of New York, I am convinced that one of the most dangerous abuses connected with the driving of automobiles is that of glaring headlights. On the suburban roads at night many drivers make no pretense of obeying the law—not even the law of common sense.

"Dimmers" are rendered ineffective by the capricious, and in many cases positively stupid, way in which they are managed. When thus used they become a cause of confusion and a source of peril.

In the majority of cases the lights are not dimmed at all until it is too late. Again and again I have met a car whose blazing lights blinded every eye compelled to look in its direction and absolutely concealed not only the outlines of the aproaching car, but the road itself, with its borders, so often made dangerous by hidden ditches, holes and stones, and yet, the dimmers were not applied until they could no longer serve any useful purpose.

Sometimes only the sound of a warning horn will induce such offenders to snatch their blinders from your eyes and allow you to see for a moment where you are going.

These blinding lights not only conceal obstacles, but they cause serious misjudgment of distances and directions. Often roads are macadamised only in the center, the smooth roadway being just wide enough to permit of two cars passing, with a foot or so to spare. The borders are apt to be broken and more or less irregular, with a sudden drop to a lower level. To have a driver's eyes blinded when meeting a car on such a road is simply to invite disaster.

One peculiar illustration of lack of good judgment in the management of automobile lights has many times surprised me. It is the dimming of one of the headlights, while the other is kept at full blaze. Whatever utility this plan might posses (and it is doubtful if it possesses any) is destroyed by non-uniformity in applying it. Sometimes it is the inner and sometimes the outer light that is dimmed, or occasionally entirely concealed, when meeting a car on a dark road. The dangerous nature of such contradictory practice hardly needs to be shown. If one light is extinguished and the other kept full, the latter alone still suffices virtually to conceal the body of the approaching car.

If it is the outside (right hand) light that is shining, while the driver of the other car supposes it to be the inside light (as it often is), he is entirely misled as to the location, in the darkness, of the body of the approaching car, and is in danger of either sideswiping it or of meeting it head-on.

A few nights ago in Connecticut there was a terrible accident, which clearly reveals the nature of this peril. Four pedestrians were run down by a car and one was killed simply because of the blinding of the driver by the lights of an approaching car, so that he could not distinguish what was before him. This is only a single instance. Narrow escapes from similar accidents are continually occurring.

My own opinion is that "dimmers" do not solve the problem, but rather tend to complicate it. The fact is that altogether too strong lights are used. Piercing lights are unnecessary. Some of those used have a dazzling effect when 500, or even 1,000, feet away. Improvement in the reflectors, causing them to diffuse the illumination more evenly, would be a great help. Too strong a light produces walls of blackness enclosing the illuminated area, and thus cuts down the view of the driver using them. I have found that a yellow light gives all the illumination needed and is almost free from glare. It is a matter of the quality of the rays and their physiological effects. There is great need of including the eyesight in all examinations for drivers' licenses.

The China Press want Ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD Tel. C. 671

One Fifth Of U.S. Freight Cars Are Utilised By Ford

Motor Manufacturer Pays Annual Bill Of $78,200,000 To Railroads

More than half a million freight cars, one-fifth the freight car ownership in America are used annually by the Ford Motor Company's main plants and various branches, according to figures just given out here.

The average freight charges paid through the Detroit offices direct to railroads, that paid by branches on minor shipments, and freight charges on direct shipments made from manufacturing institutions to branches approximates $78,200,000 annually. Adding to this about $75,000,000 paid by dealers on shipments of autos received by them, brings a conservative figure of $150,000,000 paid every year in freight charges through the instrumentality of the Ford Motor Company.

An average of 880 car loads of freight are handled every day in and out of the Highland Park and River Rouge plants alone, and it is estimated that on the Ford Motor Company's account 50,000,000 pounds of freight in car load lots are handled every day in the Detroit district.

Shipping space economies, effected through the company's unique methods, are seen in the fact that while parts shipments to the assembly branch plants are figured at 10 units per freight car, in rail shipments of completed cars from the branches to the dealers, only six assembled Ford cars and trucks can be loaded into a standard 36-foot box car.

The larger part of the Ford freight is shipped with the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, the Ford railroad, as either the initator participating carrier and especial attention is paid to the classifying of all freight, so that not only the company but the dealer as well receives the benefit of expert services in freight classification and rate adjustments.

Employment in the Ford Motor Company organisation is now at highest point in the company's history and reflects in a general way the prosperous condition existing in the country as well as in the automobile industry.

There are approximately 187,000 workers employed in Ford industries in the United States, according to recent figures. Of these, more than 24,000 work in branch assembly plants.

The largest number employed in any single manufacturing unit, is, of course, at the Highland Park plant at Detroit, where 68,500 men are at work.

The biggest increase in the number employed at any one place during the last year was made at the River Rouge plant of the company. A year ago, 28,000 men were employed there, while today there are nearly 42,000 workers on the payroll.

Other manufacturing units, including the Lincoln car plant at Detroit, and the plants at Kearny, N.J., Hamilton, Ohio, Green Island, N. Y., Glassmere, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., employ close to 11,000 men.

Smaller plants around Detroit give employment to more than 800, while at the present time there are over 4,000 men at work on the company's timber and iron ore properties in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Ford coal mines in Kentucky and West Virginia are giving employment to more than 3,500 men and the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, the Ford railroad, employs in excess of 2,500 men.

There are in addition to all these some 700 employes in the Henry Ford hospital at Detroit, more than 700 in the Henry Ford trade school at Highland Park and there are more than 11,000 employes in the foreign branches of the company.

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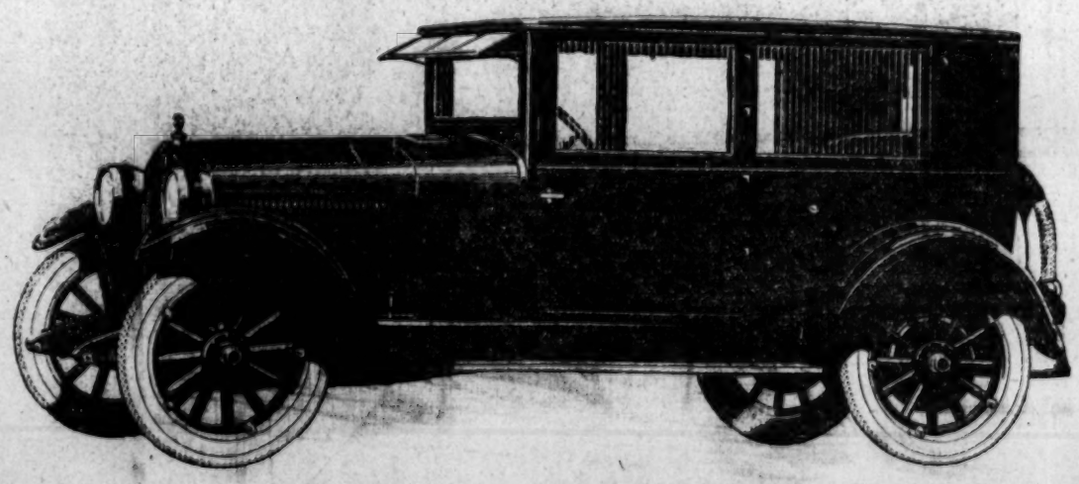

The Coach: Taels 2,100
Touring Model: Taels 1,750
f.o.b. Shanghai

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Also with this lower price you get an even more attractive Coach body and a six cylinder motor built on the principle of the famous Hudson Super-Six.

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TOURING CARS

Talbot	5	Pass.	(model 1923)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1923)
De Dion	5	,,	(model 1922)
Fiat	5	,,	(run 4,000 miles)
Morris-Oxford	5	,,	(used 2 months)
Humber	5	,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	5	,,	(run 5,000 miles)
Hupmobile	5	,,	(model 1922)
Dodge	5	,,	(model 1923)
Willys-Knight	5	,,	(model 1922)
Essex	5	,,	(latest model)
Studebaker	5	,,	(model 1922)
Star	5	,,	(model 1923)
Cadillac	5-7	,,	(model 59)
Packard 6	5-7	,,	(model 1922)
Locomobile	5-7	,,	(model 1922)

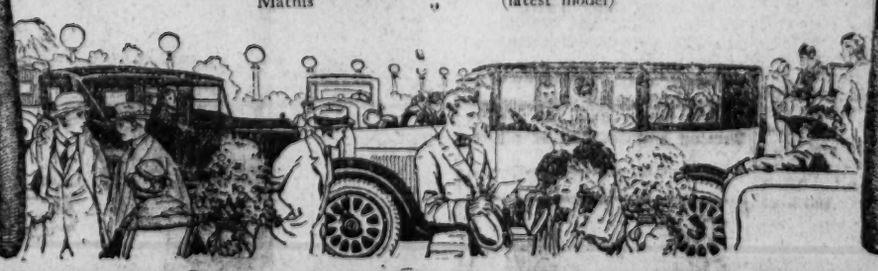
Besides Giving Every Satisfaction They Save You
HALF The Cost of a New Car

LIMOUSINES

Renault	Limousine	(model 1922)
Panhard	,,	(model 1922)
De Dion	,,	(model 1923)
Austin	,,	(model 1922)
Citroen	,,	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	,,	(model 1922)
Studebaker	,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	,,	(model 1922)
Cadillac	,,	(model 1923)
Haynes	,,	(model 1923)

ROADSTERS

Buick 6	Sport model	(model 1922)
Buick 4	,,	(model 1923)
Hupmobile	,,	(model 1922)
Chevrolet F B	Roadster	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford	,,	(model 1923)
Mathis	,,	(latest model)



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General Motors Exports Increase, Figures Reveal

American Company Makes Remarkable Gains All Over World

As had been predicted, the motor industry in the United States broke all records for production in the year 1923. More than four million motor vehicles were manufactured and sold for domestic use and for export during the year. Although there are now 15,221,183 motor vehicles in the United States, there appears to be no cessation of the demand, and production schedules in general throughout the industry contemplate the manufacture of a larger number of cars in 1924 than in the year just closed.

Indicative of the sound position of the American motor industry, the preliminary report of the General Motors Corporation for 1923 is interesting. The figures have been compiled from the actual results for the eleven months ending November 30, 1923, with the result for the month of December estimated.

Net sales of General Motors Corporation were $698,000,000 in 1923 compared with $643,706,733 in 1922. After allowing for depreciation and federal taxes, net profits were $61,825,000 in 1923 compared with $51,496,136 in the year before.

Dividends amounting to $6,825,000 were paid to holders of the preferred and debenture stock in 1923, compared with $6,429,238 paid in 1922. The balance of $55,000,000 for 1923 was applicable to dividends on the common stock and for surplus, compared with $45,066,908 in 1922.

In a recent statement outlining the progress of the motor car trade in overseas markets, Mr. A. L. Haskell, Vice President and General Manager of the General Motors Exports Company, expressed his belief that 1924 will show a still greater demand for cars of American design. In 1923, exports of the General Motors products to Australia were 120% greater than the previous year, New Zealand required 300%, Greece 200%, British South Africa over 175%, and British India over 150%, more products of General Motors than in 1922.

Mr. Haskell pointed out the great impetus that has been given to commercial life in all those countries which have adopted motor transportation on a large scale. He spoke of the business development and prosperity that would be certain to follow the lowering of tariff barriers that have up to the present restricted the sale of large quantities of medium and low priced American cars in some countries, thus depriving those countries of the undoubted advantages of cheap motor transportation.

Latest Motor Car Can Go Sideways

Can Go Up 8-Inch Curbing Also And Won't Skid—Londoner Is The Inventor

London.—A motor car that can be steered crab-wise across the road and that possesses other interesting features is now going through the stage of experiment and test, and has already achieved interesting results. It has been made to cross a ditch at fifteen miles an hour, to climb an eight-inch curb and to turn in a circle of twenty feet diameter.

The idea behind the design which is the invention of A. A. Hulse of London, is to increase the road holding qualities of the motor car, and to this end each wheel is independently attached to the chassis and each has similar functions to perform. In brief, the car has a fourwheel steering system which can be engaged at the will of the driver.

In normal circumstances the steering is of the usual kind by front wheels only, and when turning or reversing the car follows the usual processes. If desired, however, the front and rear wheels can be made to act together, instead of working as from one pivot. A lever centrally placed and pivoted, brings the fourwheel steering into operation, and with the gear so set the car can be run crab-wise across the road. When the leaver is set midway the back wheels are left locked and the front wheels only operate for steering.

One of the claims made for this system is that skidding is eliminated, as the factors that set up rear-wheel skid are absent. Under the system of independently attached wheels, each wheel is able to accommodate itself to road inequalities, which gives a more stable back axle and consequently a better adhesion of the car to the road.

Here Are Queries Of Motorists, And Their Answers

Engine Knocks, Misfiring, Valve Grinding And Carbonisation Explained

Why does an engine knock when it is carbonized? The real answer is that the presence of the carbon makes the explosion more violent. The knock actually heard is the blow of the expanding gases hitting the cylinder head exactly like an ocean wave slapping up against a stone breakwater. Just as the striking of a mass of water against a wall can produce a loud thud so can the breaking of a wave of high pressure gas against an iron wall produce a sharp rap. So far so good, but now we approach the difficult stage. Why does the carbon so alter the nature of the explosion? First, because it is a poor conductor of heat. The excess heat of the combustion cannot escape through the carbon layer and be carried off by the water in the jacket. It is retained within the burning gas and by superheating it make it burn faster and ever faster.

Second, if there is enough carbon the total size of the combussion space into which the charge is compressed is reduced. Quite a thin layer of carbon is enough to increase the compression ten pounds per square inch, and that in itself makes the explosion more rapid. Third, the carbon being a poor conductor and getting heated itself imparts extra heat to the new charge during compression and for that reason intensifies the other actions. Now for a popular fallacy. Carbon does not become incandescent and cause preignition. To make such a thing possible vastly more carbon is necessary than ever is allowed to accumulate in any automobile motor. That explanation is an old and utterly abandoned idea.

This explanation of the cause of carbon knock also tells why ethyl gas and other treated gasolines do not so readily knock. Gasoline from certain sources, notably some Californian crudes, benzol and gasoline mixtures and gasoline treated with minute quantities of other things like the General Motors ethyl compound all have the characteristic of burning more slowly than ordinary straight gasoline. So the effect of the carbon is offset or more carbon is needed or a higher compression, before the point arrives where they too will knock. Dynamite explodes much more violently than gunpowder, so violently that it cannot be used in guns, but the essential exploding element of dynamite, nitro glycerine, can be made to act more gently by combination with other substances and so become available for use in cannon. By treating gasoline we do not reduce the energy or power, we merely make the release of the power more like a push and less like a kick.

Why does a cold engine spit and splutter? Because cold air and cold gasoline do not mix readily. This means that the mixture in the cylinder contains less gasoline. Note the use of the word mixture, for the cylinder can be drenched with liquid gasoline and yet the air may take but little of it up into the mixture and it is only the mixture of air and gas together that will ignite.

Now, if the mixture is very weak, very low in gasoline that is, instead of exploding it burns quite slowly, more like the gas flame of a kitchen ring burner. This slow burning will continue all through the exhaust stroke and be still going on when the intake valve opens. The intake manifold, of course, is full of uncompressed but still burnable gasoline and air. Letting the flame out of the cylinder into the manifold sets alight the contents and a puff back of part flame and part air is blown out through the carbureter. This is the spitting noise. It sounds dangerous, but the actual flame seldom reaches the carbureter itself and even if it does, everything being cold the chance of setting fire to the gasoline in the float bowl is entirely negligible.

Why does carbon form in an engine? Simply because the gasoline is not fully burnt. It is exactly like the soot that collects in a chimney. Soot will burn and so will any sort of carbon, even a diamond can be burned up without much difficulty. Gasoline contains a great deal of carbon. Burning gasoline first of all releases carbon in the form of extremely fine soot and then, if there is time enough and enough air present, the soot burns and forms compounds of carbon and oxygen that are gases. In an automobile engine much of the soot burns, much of it is deposited inside the muffler and some of it stays in the cylinder, being caught by the oil that is there. The oil itself is only responsible for a very small part of the carbon that is formed.

What happens when carbon is burned out? Burning carbon out is simply doing in one operation what would have been done by each and every explosion in the engine had there been enough oxygen present to combine with all the soot. The operator drops a lighted match into the cylinder and then turns a jet of compressed oxygen upon it. This produces intense heat at a tiny point and sets alight the carbon. The carbon burns slowly and as the jet of oxygen is moved around if the operator is skillful enough all traces of deposit are removed. Only just the spot on which the jet of oxygen plays is burning at any one time, so the burning out is necessarily slow and very little heat is produced.

Why do valves need grinding in every so often? Because the faces of the valves and the valve seats both wear irregularly. Unless the seats and the valve faces are perfectly matched they will not be tight when closed, that is they will be like leaky faucets which drip a little when supposed to be shut off.

The wear of valves is due to more than one thing. On the exhaust valves there is a certain amount of rusting because the valves are very hot when the engine is running and there is always some oxygen in the exhaust gas which scours past the valve. When oxgen comes against very hot iron or steel it inevitably combines to some extent and forms rust of a sort. Also the principal substance formed by the burning of gasoline is water. Exhaust gas consists of a little more than half water, in the form of superheated steam. When an engine is stopped and cools down, usually a little water condenses in the cylinder and especially in the exhaust port and manifold. This, of course, will rust the valves directly. Then, especially with low grades of gasoline, there is often a trace of vitriol formed by the combustion. Sulphur in the gasoline combines with the water formed and makes sulphuric acid vitriol. The quantities that can possibly be made in this way are excessive minute but still enough to pit valves and seats after several thousands of miles. Finally there is the direct scouring action of tiny particles of dust and grit that come in with the air and are not burned by the explosion. The tremendous blast of gas that rushes past the valve when it opens carries always a tiny trifle of grit and after hundreds of thousands of revolutions some wear will take place. These things explain why it is worth while to use very special sorts of steel for exhaust valves. Steels with tungsten or chromium or other rare metals in them resist heat, resist rust and even resist mechanical wear much better than ordinary steels. Without special alloy valve steels the airplane engine would be an impossibility.

Akron, Tire City, Experiments With Rubber Street

Heavy Traffic Giving New Paving Compound A Severe Test

Paving with rubber blocks was laid early this month for the first time in the United States, by a rubber company in Akron in a section of the street fronting an Akron plant.

The rubber blocks resemble common paving brick in size and shape, with the exception of a tongue and groove construction on two sides to join the blocks together in a close union. The bottom and wearing surfaces of the blocks are smooth.

With the ends and grooved sides dipped in hot tar compound to form water-tight joints, the blocks are laid on a concrete base covered with a coating of the tar compound.

Engineers received permission from the Akron city council to lay a section to test rubber block paving compounds and construction, as well as to determine the wearing effect of traffic upon the blocks themselves. A section 10 by 12 feet was laid in the street directly in front of one of the factory entrances where loaded trucks passing in and out will give the paving a thorough test.

Rubber block paving reduces traffic vibration found in other pavements, protecting the mechanism of vehicles. On bridges it is said to be the means of cutting down on the steel work required to withstand vibrations, also minimising crystallisation of the steel, because the rubber takes up part of the shock created by traffic.

ANNOUNCEMENT

10%

REDUCTION ON

ALL

FIRESTONE TYRES

WHILST THE STOCK LASTS

It won't last long with this reduction but that's is the idea.

GO TO IT WHILST THE GOING'S GOOD

CENTRAL GARAGE

X. S.

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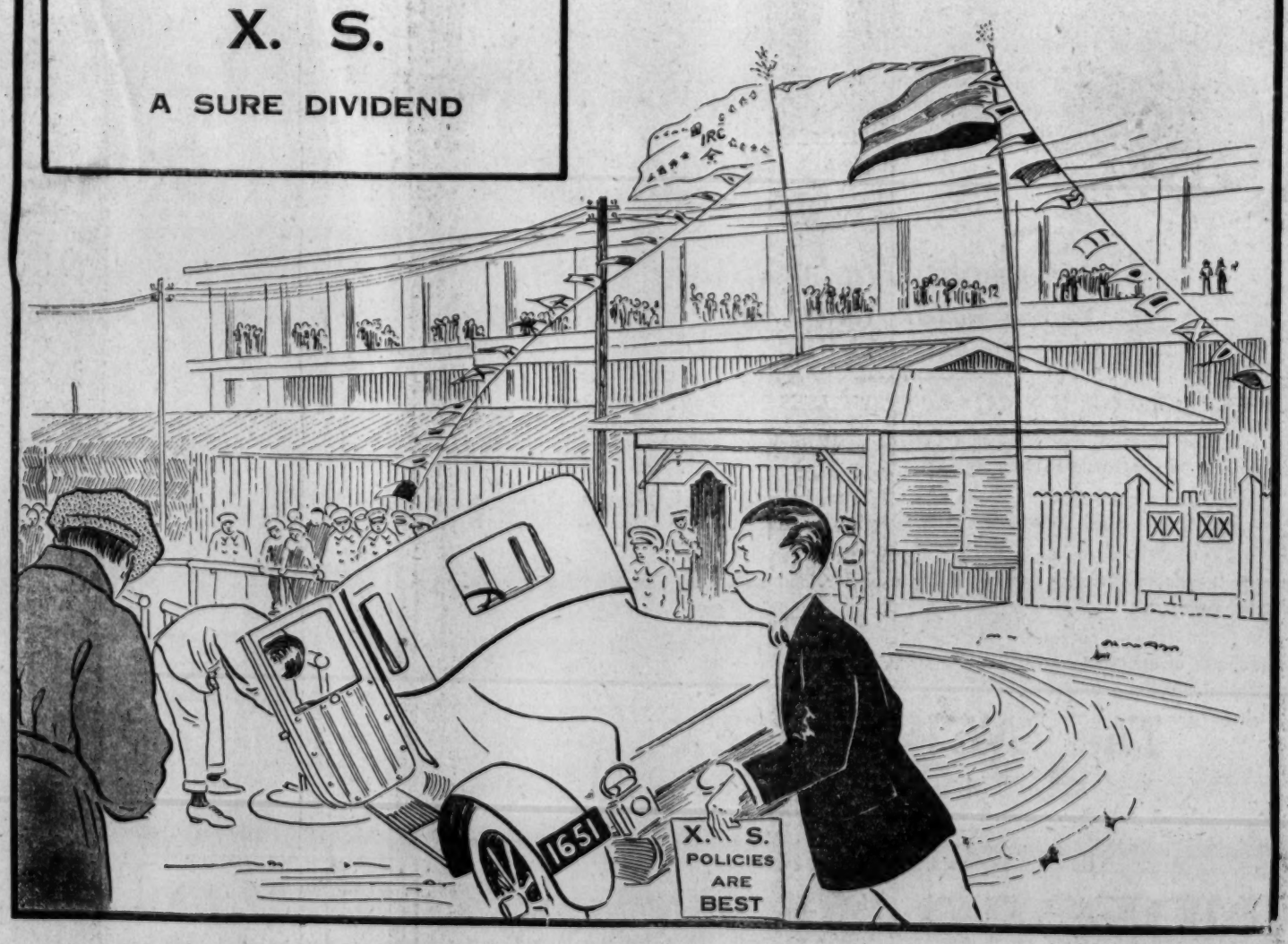

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Dispel the clouds of ill health with Sanatogen

Dr. R. W. A., Carlisle, England, writes:

"In my case the results obtained with Sanatogen have been nothing short of marvellous. Three weeks ago I had been confined to bed for over six weeks suffering from Malarial Debility and a recent attack of Recurrent Dysentery. I was reduced to a very low condition, and had lost 35lbs. in weight. I was continually sick and passing motions up to 14 or 15 in a day. When I wrote to you some three weeks ago I had been ordered Sanatogen, and have lived on milk and Sanatogen ever since. This is my sole diet. I rapidly improved from the first. My enteritis is much improved, my weight is increasing, and, extraordinary as it may seem, to-day on a level road I have been able easily to walk three miles."

Sanatogen quickly imparts abundant energy and new strength to those whose lives are clouded with nervous exhaustion, despondency and bodily weakness. It is rich with organic phosphorus and proteid—the vital principles of nerve energy and bodily strength—in a form quickly and easily digested by the most delicate.

As a tonic food for use in hot climates Sanatogen is unrivalled Over 24,000 doctors recommend it as most efficac ous in feeding the nerves, enriching sound digestion. Get back to robust health by taking Sanatogen from to-day.

Of all Chemists and Stores

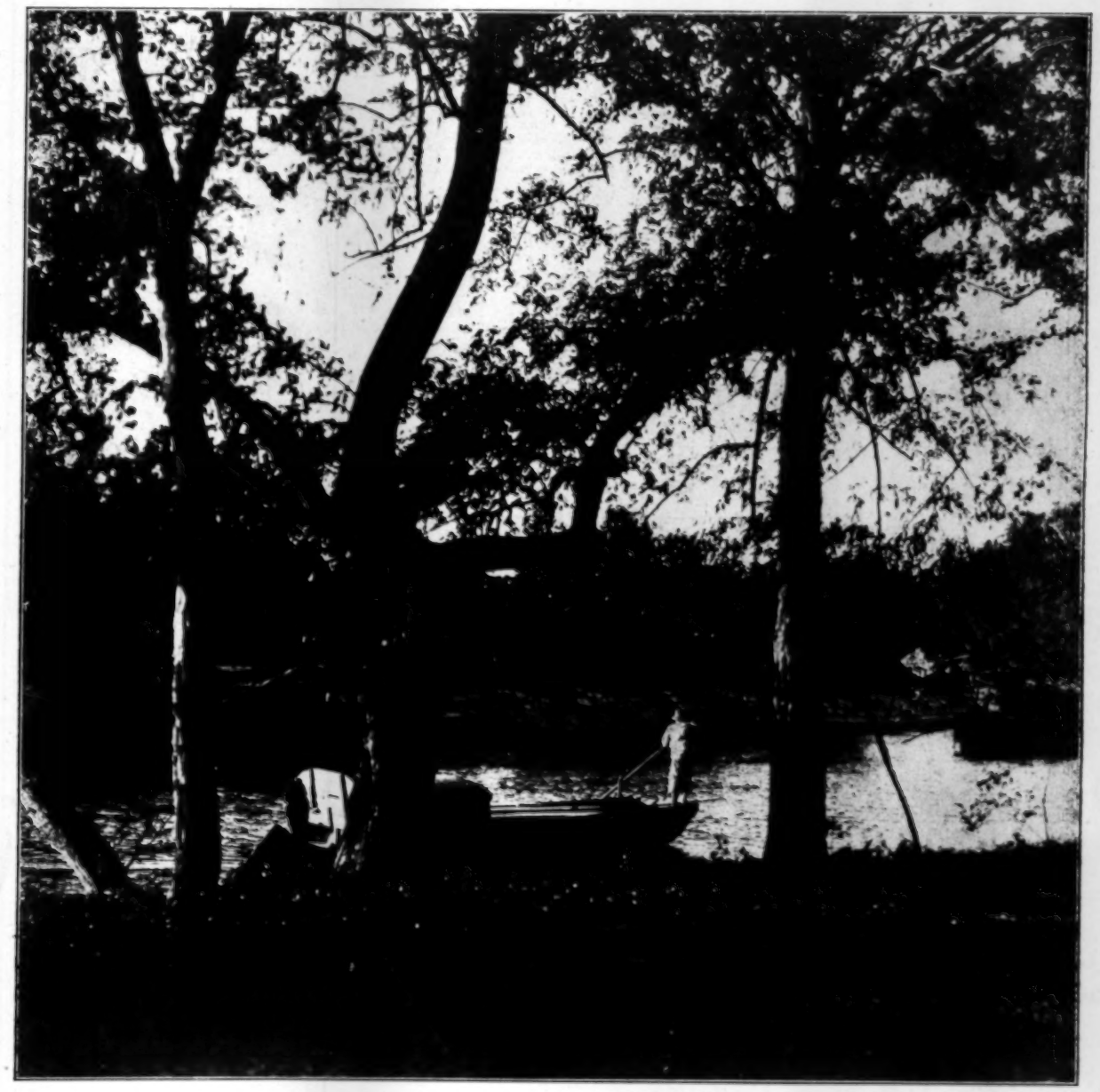
SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Pictorial Section
The China Press.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

PICTURESQUE CHINA 中國風景



A sunset on Soochow Creek. Taken from the beautiful grounds of St. John's University.
Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

前總經理新銀行現任總董兼江浙

Mr. SINGLCH HSU.

The ab'e Assistant General Manager of the National Commercial Bank who was before joining this Bank Sub-Manager of the Bank of China in Peking. For several years he was Secretary and Councillor of the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Hsu was educated in Manchester and Paris. From the Manchester University he graduated in Economics and in Paris he was a student of Ecole des Sciences Politiques.

Mr. L. C. WAI 衛濟泉

Manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd. The local office of this Bank was established last year, its head office being in Hongkong. Mr. Wai started his early business career with Butterfield and Swire, for nine years in Foochow. When Carter, Macy & Co., tea merchants, was established he joined it and remained there until it was closed, for a space of 25 years in Shanghai. Mr. Wai thereafter joined the Grace China Company as General Comprador for 4 years. Mr. Wai is a very honest and experienced man in the business circle of this city.

中孚銀行行經理孫科君

Mr. Y. R. SUN.

General Manager and Director of the Chung Foo Union Bank and Managing Director of the Foo Fung Flour Mill Company and also Tung Fung Flour Mill and director of many more industrial companies. He is a very capable organiser and one of the Chinese bankers. He is also Vice-chairman of the Chinese Bankers Association. He has taken keen interest in the development of the flour trade of China and is an industrialist of repute.

日本國總領事館警察部長櫻木先生

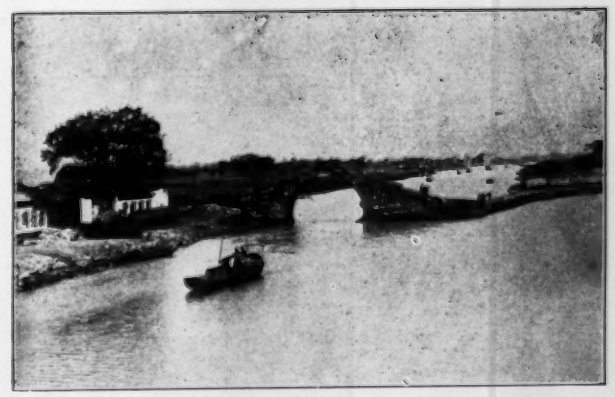
Mr. SAKURACI.

The popular member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, an interview with whom appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Sakurai is General Manager of the South Manchurian Railway and also in charge of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha. He has been in Shanghai for over 11 years, and a member of the Council for four years. He is extremely popular with every section of the mercantile community in this Settlement. He has been identified with the South Manchurian Railway for the past 17 years.

中華懷愛理經行律林項君

Mr. JACK E. ELLIS, Local Manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company, who recently returned from a visit to his home office in San Francisco, was appointed General Manager for the Far East of the Zellerbach Paper Company, one of the leading and largest American paper companies. The Zellerbach Paper Company own and operate their own mills; their Stockton mill produces 150 tons of boxboard per day. In addition to various mills the Zellerbach Paper Company has over 35 branches. Mr. ELLIS, who was recently in Japan successful in reorganising the Tokio Office of his company and will visit Japan again within the next few weeks. Mr. ELLIS has been in the employment of the Zellerbach Paper Company for the past 11 years. He is well liked by the Chinese dealers, who prior to his departure for America, gave him a banquet when he was presented with a silk scroll and a testimonial. Mrs. ELLIS and children did not return with him as they will spend the summer in California. Mr. Ellis' eldest boy is receiving a training in the Palo Alto Military Academy.

Entrance to the beautiful Confucian Temple at Kading, reached on the Shanghai-Nanking Line, via Nansiang.



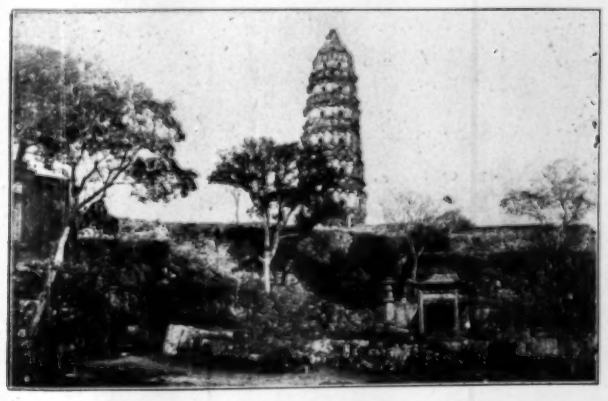
Canals and bridges and junks with their queer, patched sails are an everlasting part of any scenic view in China.

A Glimpse of Chinese scenery along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

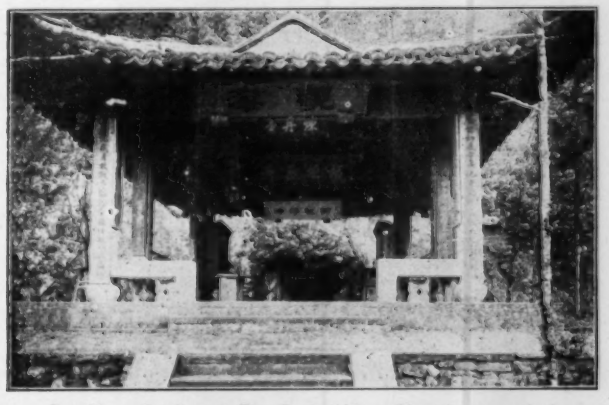
"Tse Nee" Hill, Soochow. (Shanghai-Nanking Line)

A beautiful rock grotto on the West Lake at Hangchow.

Pagoda on the West Lake, Hangchow, reached by the Hangchow Shanghai Railway.



"Fu Chu" Pagoda, Soochow. (Shanghai-Nanking Line)

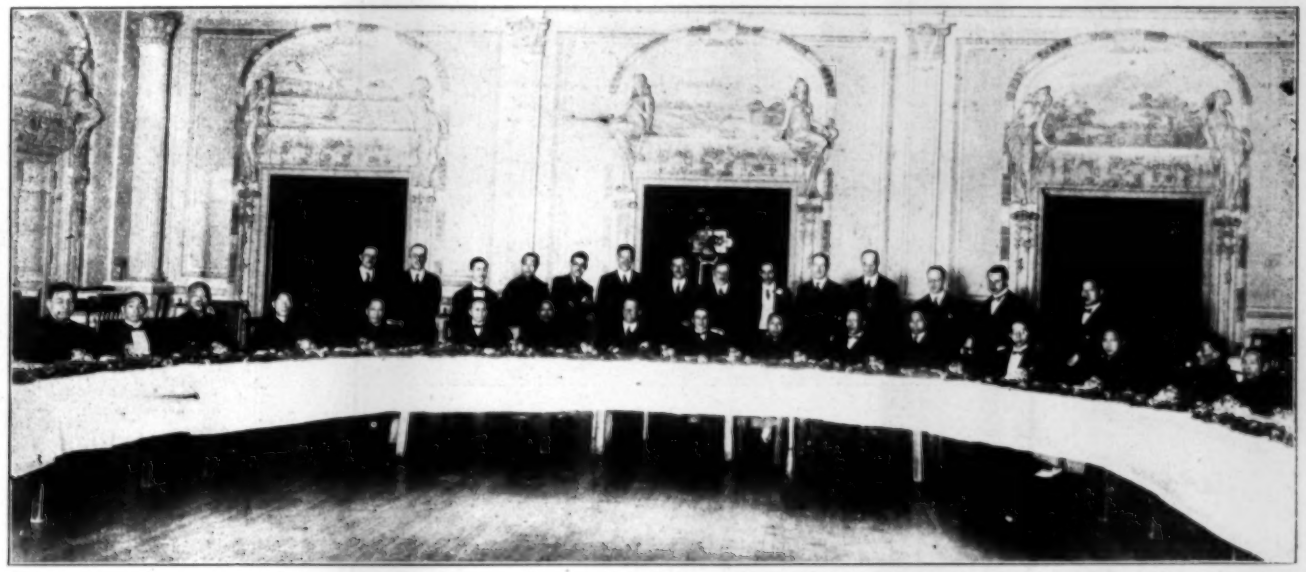


Sea View Pavilion at Tao Kuan Abbey, Hangchow, reached via Hangchow-Shanghai Railway.

SOME CHARMING EFFECTS FOR SPRING

1. A Condor model in all-over embroidered material, trimmed leather quills to tone.
2. Black moroccain afternoon frock, tastefully embroidered in contrast in a leaf design. Long, tight sleeves, trimmed self buttons.
3. Spun silk washing frock, in jade with black stripes. Cross-over bodice and slight draped effect in front.
4. Crevette coloured georgette frock, embroidered in white and trimmed pin-tucks. White georgette berthe finished with narrow black ribbon.
5. Fancy black Jersey lace gloves, 8-button length.
6. Wool moroccain three-piece suit, bound and embroidered in black. Frock slightly gathered on hips and held together by small belt, finished with black and white buttons.

JARDINE'S ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT DINNER



THIS WAS GIVEN AT THE CARLTON CAFE ON FRIDAY, 11TH.

Standing—from left to right: E. G. WILKINSON, C. M. MANNERS, W. C. CHAN, H. LING, W. C. GOMMERSALL, H. M. SPENCE, J. D. CAMPBELL, SIDNEY J. POWELL, H. M. CUMINE, H. A. W. WILLIAMSON, F. A. COLLARD, H. RICHARDSON, E. F. BOTHWELL, T. Y. ZEE.

Sitting—from left to right: T. P. YANG, C. T. ZIA, Y. F. CHOW, C. D. WOO, L. C. WAI, M. Y. CHUNG, OIJE HUANG, H. EMORY CHUBB, E. J. SURMAN, C. T. YEN, T. C. DOO, T. K. KING, S. L. LIANG, Z. Z. KING, P. S. TANG, H. C. TAM.

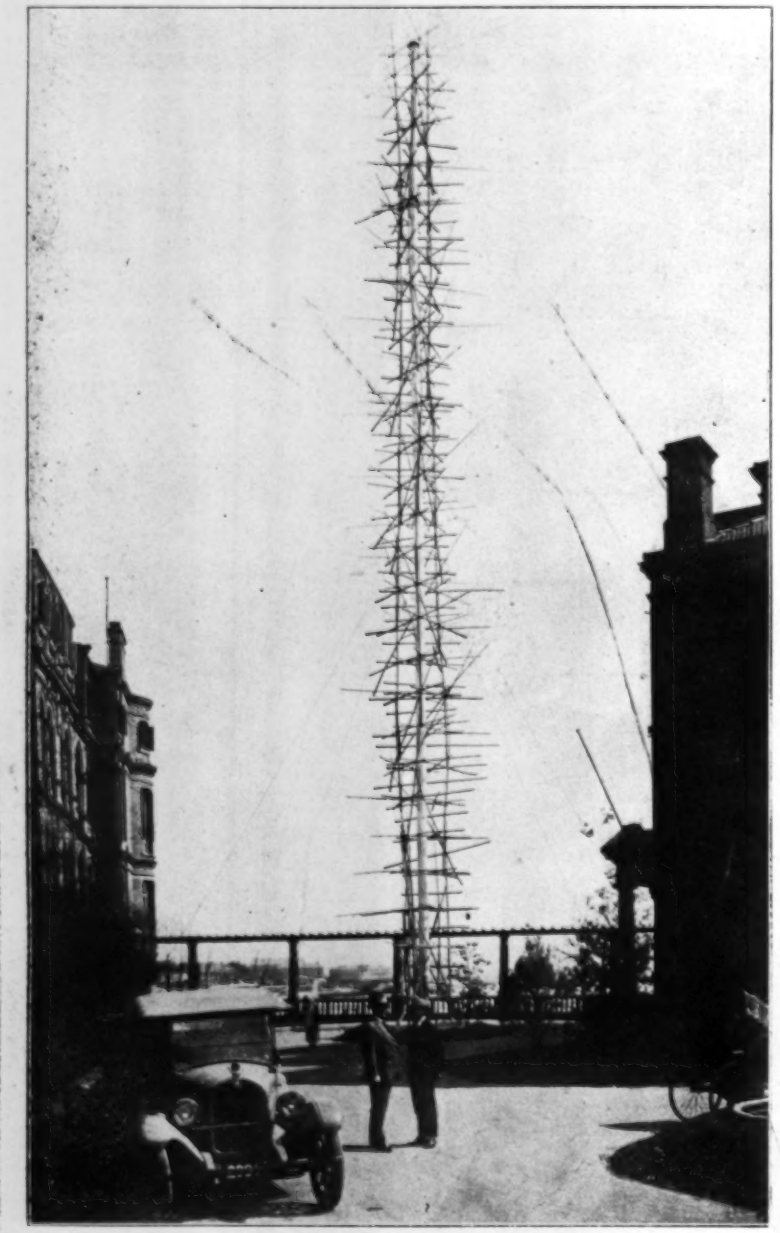
合影攝之員職部器機行洋和怡六菲禮上

THE STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

The staff of the American Consulate-General gathered for this photograph on the Consulate grounds previous to the departure of several members and shows the complete American staff with the exception of Mixed Court Assessor Jacobs who was involved in a legal tangle and couldn't get away in time to be there. 'Among those present' from left to right, first row, are: Misses GLADYS PEBBLES, DORRIS PELLET, MARY MARKHAM, and Mrs. A. L. BARRETT and Mrs. J. T. WRIGHT. Consul-General ELWIN S. CUNNINGHAM Consul-General-at-large NELSON T. JOHNSON, Misses LILLIAN M. WILKINSON and LULA OLSEN, Mrs. A. A. BOWEN and Mrs. POPE HARDY. Standing, left to right, Messrs. W. B. WILSON, JR., J. T. WRIGHT, P. L. GROSS, T. B. CLARKE, HOWARD BUCKNELL, Jr., Executive Consul JAMES P. DAVIS, L. T. KENZKE, C. A. ROBERTSON, FOSTER H. KREIS, and J. B. SAWYER. The 'dorg' is Sem, reputed to be a distant relative of the late President Harding's Laddie Boy.—*Photo by Rembrandt.*

A THROW-IN

Photo by Mission Bureau.



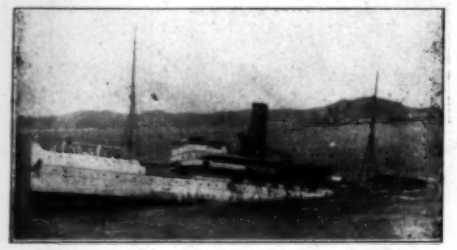
"OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE!"

It is from the top of this 217 foot flag-pole on the grounds of the United States Consulate-General (on the left) and the United States Court for China (on the right) that the American flag flies officially over Shanghai. Our photograph was taken by Rembrandt while Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham was having a 'look-see' at the extraordinary bamboo-work about the pole which serves as a platform for painters giving the pole its pristine whiteness once more.

MR. MACLAREN

The Scottish International, who turned out for Scotland in the match between England and Scotland on Saturday, April 14. The game resulted in a well-deserved victory for England by 14 goals to nil. Hall made his debut in the Rugby match that day.

Photo by Mission Bureau.



The wrecked "Malaya" from Taitan Island, Amoy, China.

Another view of the Temple Fair in Peking. This one shows shoes and things. — *Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

Street scene in Feng Jen Hsien, North China. Note the Moslem influence in the tower. — *Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

He makes his living by picking out the scraps of coal from the slag pile of the Kailan mines at Tangshan. Quite a load for a youngster. — *Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

Cantonese kiddies, but away from home. Their fathers are employed in the Peking Mukden Rail shops at Tangshan.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

Posed for his picture, this tennis caddy looks worse than usual. Note the winter clothes; tennis is played all the year round in Tangshan.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

At the temple fair in Peking, one can buy everything from back-scratchers to Ming eggs. This view of the fair shows brass.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.*

The old wooden arch is the dominating feature of this scene in Kalgan.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept.*

Golf
Football
Rugby
Racing
Paper Hunting

China Press Sports

Hockey
Basketball
Billiards
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

GOOD PLAY IN SOCCER CUP COMPETITIONS THIS SEASON

Recs. Score Ninth Win In Coveted Skottowe Trophy

CHARITY BENEFITS

Good Sums Raised By Contest For Engineers' Cup

For the ninth time, the Shanghai Recreation Club won the much coveted Skottowe cup by defeating the Shanghai Football Club's "A" team by the odd goal in three. The game attracted more than the usual amount of interest and although the Football Club practically dominated the play in the second half of the game, poor combination and shooting lost them the match by the closest of margins.

Seven teams entered for this competition last season (the Shanghai Football Club entered two teams "A" and "B") but the preliminary rounds were almost devoid of interest, with the exception of the game between the Second Division Champions (Portuguese Sporting Association) and the "Recs" in which the latter won by 2 to 1. As already mentioned, the "Recs" have now won this trophy on nine occasions and the Shanghai Football Club has won it five times (the last win being registered in the season 1913-14) "A" Co., S.V.C. has won it four times, Police twice, the Dock and Engineering Co. and the Shanghai Public School once each.

As the Skottowe Cup is not confined to Club teams only but can be competed for by any recognised team of players, it is hoped in future years more teams will enter for this competition and, considering the talent available in Shanghai there is no reason why two or three more teams should not be entered next season.

INTERNATIONAL CUP

Only three teams entered for this Competition last season, viz England, Scotland and Portugal. England and Portugal were drawn for the first round in which the former won by the overwhelming score of 14 goals to one, which is probably a record in local "International" Soccer games. In the Final games between England and Scotland, the teams were very evenly matched, in spite of the fact that Scotland were unable to field their full team. So close was this game contested that it was necessary to play an extra 10 minutes each way after the full 90 minutes regular play had elapsed. England won the game by 2 goals to nil and has had her name on the Cup as "winners" since 1912, with exception of the Season 1918-1919 when Scotland last won the Cup. Ireland won it in 1911 and has been unfortunate in not winning it since—Portugal has yet to record its first win. The Cup was presented in 1907-08 by Mr. John Prentice and the late Mr. Skottowe, for international competition and it is surprising that the Chinese Team has not yet registered.

In this connection the very forceable remarks made by the President of the Hongkong Football Association. Mr. Wilton, at the Interport Dinner and also the recent remarks by Mr. Sydney Barton, H.B.M's Consul General at the presentation of trophies on Saturday last at the Association's Smoker, it is to be sincerely hoped that local football lovers will see the Chinese strongly represented in this competition next season. Football amongst the Chinese Schools and Colleges has gone up by leaps and bounds in the last few years and they should be able to put up a very strong team. With England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal and China competing next season, some very interesting and keen games should be witnessed.

MARINE ENGINEERS CHALLENGE CUP

This competition was annually competed for during the Chinese New Year Holidays between the Marine Engineers Football Club and the Shanghai Football Club. As the Interport games were held last season during the Chinese New Year Holidays, it was mutually agreed to play the game off at the end of the season. The Shanghai Football Club ran out winners by the score of 6 goals to one and were easily the better team on the day's play. The Cup was first played for in 1892. The Football Club have won it 14 times and the Engineers

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(Mr. Warne picked up some ribald lines written about Queensland when he was in Australia. They were not very complimentary to the place "Down Under." After reading them I tried to think of all the things pleasant and unpleasant that we find in this settlement of ours. I have cribbed the lilt, and some of the rhymes, from the said piece).

Shanghai, thou art the land of pests,
From flies and fleas we never rest.
And soon mosquitoes round will revel,
In fact they are the very devil.
Ratepayers meetings when in season
Call crowded house-within reason!
Our roads are absolutely bad.
The telephone just drives us mad;
Malaria will gives us shakes;
Some fellows tell us they see snakes:
They say there is a dearth of houses:
The Scots S. V. C. have got no trousers.
Our Number One day brings its blight—
The chits come that we signed last night.
Next month we'll hear the croaking frogs,
The Yen is going to the dogs.
The Japanese are mad with Yankees,
And hope they'll stop their hanky pankies.
They hope their immigration laws
Will give the blighters time to pause;
And if the States they cannot enter
They reckon that they'll get the center
Of regions they call Mexico—
But will they do it? I don't know.
But I am straying from this town,
Which in the past has won renown
For being very truly naughty,
Where taipans walk in manner haughty.
We have all kinds of funny breed,
The sport, the knut, the centipede.
The Whangpoo takes the biggest ships on,
At dances ladies have no shifts on;
At least it doesn't strike one so,—
You see so much, so we don't know.
And yet with all thy faults Shanghai
'Tis here I'd like to live—and die.
(Not yet, I hope).

* * *

THE QUAINTS.

The Quaints will be back again next Saturday but only for a very short and farewell season. Just at present they are delighting audiences at either Tientsin or Peking. I understand that they will present a version of "Polly," a sequel to "The Beggars Opera." They will be augmented by a number of our local amateurs, some of whom will appear in prominent roles. After spending a few days here they will start on their homeward journey, and following a season in Town will again make tracks to the Far East. They are always welcome.

* * *

JUST RUMORS.

I had an idea that the A. D. C. would make "Fanny's First Play" the last production of its season. Now one hears—and hopes it is true—that there is still another coming shortly. It will be in the nature of vaudeville, and every effort will be made to give plenty of real variety to it. We have any amount of talent in the place, and a great show ought to materialise. There is nothing in the professional way booked at present, and so we will welcome our local players with added zest. But we will hear more about this show in the near future.

* * *

The kiddies of the Cathedral Schools are giving a production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on the afternoon of May 14th. I remember that the same schools played this piece a few years ago and filled a couple of houses at the Lyceum. Rehearsals have been in progress for some weeks past, and apart from the play itself, there is to be old English dancing and Shakespearean songs.

All the takings are to be given to the Ministering Children's League.

* * *

OPERA AND BALLET.

Some years ago Madame Koulichevskaya, the teacher of the great Pavlova, opened a school for ballet in Shanghai. When her famous pupil came here she made immediate tracks for her mistress and found her in the midst of training future Pavlovas.

This lady started "The Shanghai Ballet School." Last year its pupils gave an excellent rendering of a number of themes at the Olympic Theater. This year the members of the school will give what promises to be an entertainment par excellence. In order to give variety to the program they will stage a well known one act opera as well as portraying some of the finest classical dances. The schools is lucky in having the help of such popular vocalists as Mr. V. Meyer and Madame Holesco (soprano).

I understand that the school has quite a large number of pupils, and that at least twenty of them will appear on the program. Quite one of the best number will be the ballet entitled "The Fountain Scene." In this many fine effects are aimed at, and with the help of lighting and water it should give delight to the eyes. There is another ballet called "Konyokorbanok"—I am glad I only have to write the word, I wouldn't dare pronounce it—in which 8 girls will appear with the school's principal, Madame Tomilo.

In the one act opera there will be any amount of classical dancing. There will be beautiful grouping as well as individual work. Mr. Cowell appears in at least a couple of numbers, one of which "The Swallow's Dance" seems altogether delightful in its conception. This program will be given at the Lyceum on May 10th.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

China is not the only place where it takes about a week or more to get through a play. Recently Bernard Shaw produced—or helped to produce-his longest play "Back to Methuselah" at the Court Theater, Sloane Square, London. It was given in five spasms and took five nights to get through with it. From what one reads in the papers it met with a mixed reception. All critics are agreed that it is clever—and it is also Shaw. That it is Shaw means that it is clever. It was given by the Birmingham Repertory Company—the same group of players who made all London travel off the map to Kennington to see and admire "Abraham Lincoln."

Our friend Miss Marie Tempest has been appearing in Barrie's "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire" for the last few months. Now she has taken a part in Alfred Sutro's new Play "Far Above Rubies." In the same cast in Miss Marie Lohr. This last named lady has been playing in Somerset Maugham's play "Our Betters," and had promised Sutro to appear with him some time ago at the Globe Theater, but so well did the

(Continued on Page 2)

JOE KIRKWOOD IS MASTER GOLFER, BUT CANNOT WIN

Australian Always Falls Short In Major Championships

Joe Kirkwood is golf's most baffling mystery.

He has more shots at his command than any other golfer in the game.

He can play any shot as well if not better than any champion that ever lived.

He can perform greater miracles with a golf ball than any of his contemporaries.

And yet he cannot win a championship. To be the most gifted shot maker in the game—the Hoppe of your sport—and yet to have the national championship elude you year after year. this is a situation that only the psychologists can explain.

Kirkwood's fame as a trick shot player is world-wide. His ability as an all-round expert golfer needs no recommendation. In minor championships this ability reaches astonishing heights. But in the big championships it fails him dismally, inexplicably.

Kirkwood should have won the British open championship at Troon last spring. Coming down the stretch on the last day's play he had a five-stroke lead on the field with but six or seven holes to play. It looked as if he were finally coming into his own. Then the inevitable slump set in. His game went to pieces and he finished down the list, back of Havers, Hagen and Smith.

Oddly enough one of the greatest shots Kirkwood everplayed, he says, was in this tournament. It was a wooden shot to the home green during the final round, a sort of ironical climax of a golfing nightmare.

Hear about it in Kirkwood's words: "We were playing in a terrific wind. I got the kind of drive I wanted, except that the ball rested on the left side of the fairway, giving me a testing shot to a fiercely trapped green more than 200 yards away.

"In order to get on I had to hit not only a full stroke, but one with a 'cut' on it, so that the ball would carry the traps and then hold the green. What made it all the more testing was the thought that I still had a chance to win. MacDonald Smith was leading at the time and a par four would tie him.

"It is difficult to play a shot that will fade to the right when the wind is blowing a gale in the same direction. This is a shot that gives me concern even in exhibitions when nothing is at stake.

"Somehow or other I got the ball just right this time. It started low, climbed into the wind, seemed to stop completely and then began to drift. finally coming to rest ten feet from the pin.

"And then, curses, I took three putts."

St. Xavier's College Sports Meeting Set For Monday

Students of St. Francis Xavier's College, Nanzing Road, will have their annual sports meeting tomorrow at the College ground and a good program of events and keen competition is assured. The sports will begin at 9:30 a.m. and will last until 2 p.m.

Washington's Prides

WALTER JOHNSON & STANLEY HARRIS

Here are two great Senators who have nothing to do with the oil scandal. They are Walter Johnson, the "strikeout king of baseball," and Stanley ("Buckey") Harris, youngest manager in the American League, snapped during their daily mountain climb at Hot Spring, Ark., in preliminary training.

MIDDLE SCHOOL ATHLETES TO MEET AT NANKING "U"

Eight Colleges Accept Invitations For Contests April 25-26

On Friday and Saturday, April 25-26, the Middle School of the University of Nanking is staging a track meet for the Middle Schools of the eight colleges in the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Six schools including the Middle Schools of Fuh Tan University, Nanyang, Shanghai College, Soochow, Southeastern and University of Nanking have accepted the invitation and only St. John's and Hangchow were unable to accept.

Judging by the records in the Spring Field Days of three of the schools the meet ought to be very good. The big fight will probably be between Fuh Tan and Nanyang. Nanking has a very good sprinter but outside of him seems to have very little. The other three schools are unknown quantities. Following the lead of the college body this meet will use the metric system.

Football

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 17.—Association Football.

Scottish League—Division I.

Hibernians 3, Partick Thistle 1.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 18.—Association Football.

English League—First Division.

Bolton Wanderers 0, Newcastle United 1.

Burnley 1, Huddersfield Town 1.

Chelsea 2, Liverpool 1.

Everton 3, Arsenal 1.

Manchester City 1, Birmingham 0.

Notts County 3, Blackburn Rovers 0.

Sunderland 2, West Bromwich A. 0.

Chess Club

On Wednesday last a very enjoyable evening was spent at the Chess Club in simultaneous chess when Mr. M. Barouchovitz, the ex-champion of Belgium, played against all comers. There were eighteen tables, and after two hours play he had won fourteen games and drew the other four. The drawn games were played by Messrs. Radomishelsky, Meise, Middleton, and Tarasoff. The games lost were played by Messrs. Danenberg, J. A. Jackson, Shelepin, Zide, Romanoff, Remedios, Wythe, A. K. Jensen, Norton, Ely, Miske, Koshnitzky, Dishna, and Cranston.

The Chess Tournament at New York is now finished, with Dr. Lasker in the first position, Capablanca second, and Alekhine third. No doubt when the papers are received we shall have a number of the games reported with some explanation as to why the World Champion lost his position in this tournament. It does not follow that he will lose his position as World Champion when he plays the games which he has been challenged to play against Marshall, Alekhine and Rubenstein. So far Dr. Lasker has not challenged him to play for the World Championship. When these two masters met in March, 1921 they played fourteen games of which ten were drawn, and the other four were won by Capablanca who thus won the championship. We give below the game that was played at Leningrad in 1914 when Dr. Lasker beat Capablanca although the latter admitted that throughout he had played altogether irresolutely.

Opening: Ruy Lopez.

White	Black
Dr. Lasker	J. R. Capablanca
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B X Kt	4 Q P X B
5 P—Q X 4	5 P X P
6 Q X P	6 Q X Q
7 KT X Q	7 B—K 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 Kt—K 2
9 O—O	9 O—O
10 P—B 4	10 R—K 1
11 Kt—Kt 2	11 P—B 3
12 P—B 5	12 P—Q Kt 3
13 B—B 4	13 B— Kt 2
14 B X B	14 P X B

(Continued on Page 2)

Century Star, Outsider, Furnishes Big Surprise At Kiangwan Race Meet

Beats Out Ataman, Hot Favorite, And Rewards Backers With $199 Dividend; Mr. Sassoon Injured In Steeplechase

A crowd that filled the huge new grandstand of the International Recreation Club almost to capacity was on hand yesterday for the fine program offered at the 106th extra meeting at the Kiangwan track The weather was ideal except for a rather stiff wind that made pretty hard going for the ponies down the back stretch. The track was hard and fast, although very dusty.

The big surprise of the day came in the sixth event on the card, when Century Star, a rank outsider, beat out Ataman, the red hot favorite. Backers of the winner helped themselves to an unexpected but none the less appreciated dividend of $199

In the steeplechase Mr. Sassoon's mount took a header over one of the jumps in the back stretch, but aside from some scratches and bruises to the rider no damage was done. Summaries:

1.—The Novices Race, 1¼ miles.
Pugilist, A. Hughes, ...144—1
Imperial Dragon, Encarnacao 155—2
Englefield, Heinzerling ..141—3
Also ran: Silver Pagoda, Tut Tut, Invincible Dragon, Rheometer, Chappit Tatties, Cherry Blossom, Sincerity, Tan Shan, Lammas Day.
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time—2:40.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $45.50; place 1st, $9.40; 2nd, $6.20; 3rd, $19.70.
Cash Sweep: 1st, 549; 2nd, 67; 3rd 56. Unplaced—146, 397, 215, 440, 527, 264, 316, 271, 258.

2.—The Eastern Flyaway Plate, 5 furlongs.
Relationship, W. Hill ....155—1
Mexican Money, Haimovitch 155—2
Hakone, J. Liou .....152—3
Also ran: Ashinoff, Speedy Fellow, D'ye Ken, The Chestnut, Mid Summer Day, Dinna Forget, Henryfield, Magic Ring, Fiery Dragon, Happy Day, Flying Arrow, Letchfield, Haughty Fellow, Haggis, Association.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $16.50; place 1st, $7.50; 2nd, $9.40; 3rd, $9.10.
Cash Sweep: 1st, 595; 2nd, 341; 3rd, 399. Unplaced—608, 306, 465, 73, 407, 332, 127, 5, 359, 340, 303, 363, 296, 611.

3.—The Chance Cup, 1 mile.
*Moon Star, C. R. Burkill 156—1
*Leadership, W. Hill ....159—1
Three Fours, Heard .....155—3
Also ran: English Money, Silver Lake, Good Joss, Good Luck, The Bison, Orlington, Ability.
*Dead heat; ½ length.
Time—2:07 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $11.00 and $15.70; place 1st, $7.00; 2nd, $7.40; 3rd $6.00.
Cash Sweep: 1st, 604 and 70, 3rd 172. Unplaced—141, 390, 430, 160, 484, 360, 550.

4.—The Yangtsze Stakes, 1¼ miles.
South Down, Haimovitch 161—1
Young Bill, C. R. Burkill 155—2
Nicolite, Maitland .....155—3
Also ran: Patsfield, Pole Star, Kongo, Ownership, Premiership.
Won by a head; 2 lengths.
Time—2:40 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $19.80; place 1st, $6.40; 2nd, $6.00, 3rd, $20.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st 141, 2nd 785, 3rd 506. Unplaced: 297, 596, 510, 444, 447.

5.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase, about 2 miles.
Swallowfield, Morriss ....158—1
Good Fellow, Quincey ....152—2
Exchequer Bill, Burkill ..152—3
Also ran: Radiator, Brown Stone, Desert Gold, Tara, Spark Plug, Hotch Pot, Generalship, Right Royal, The Quagga.
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time—4:12 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $6.70; place 1st, $6.30, 2nd, $32.00, 3rd $10.40.
Cash Sweep: 1st 687, 2nd 349, 3rd 597. Unplaced—798, 735, 75, 388, 269, 9, 776, 544, 393.

6.—The Eastern Criterion Stakes, Century Star, C. R. Burkill 149—1
Golden Chrysanthemum, Knoll 158—2
Silver Spur, A. N. Dallas 161—3
Also ran: Ataman, The Knut, Coquelicot, Dynameter, Presidentship.
Won by ¾ length; a head.
Time—2:06 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $199.00; place 1st $21.40, 2nd $29.90, 3rd $13.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st 37, 2nd 127, 3rd 326. Unplaced: 320, 210, 307, 113, 893.

7.—The Second Nursery Handicap, 1¼ miles.
Robbery, C. R. Burkill ..159—1
Daddy Long Legs, Dallas 153—2
Tipsy Cake, W. Hill ....150—3
Also ran: Hospitality, Wild Fellow, Hot Stuff, Idol Eyes, Empire Down, The Jaguar, Friarsfield, Satisfaction, Saccharometer, Green Chrysanthemum, Statesmanship.
Won by ¾ length; many lengths.
Time—2:38 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $32.50; place 1st,

FUH TAN QUINT AND ALL WHITES FORM NEW TEAM

Combination Will Represent East China At Wuchang Meet

Fuh Tan Basketball Team, East China Intercollegiate basketball champions, and All Whites, champions of last year's Shanghai Chinese Basketball League, have announced their combination in forming the East China Basketball Team to represent this section in the National Meet at Wuchang.

Last night, Mr. Pang, their manager, invited both teams to a banquet at Yoh Sheng Cafe. They elected Mr. S. M. Chao as their Captain, Samuel Pang as their manager, and Mr. Ecmean Lynn as the assistant-manager. Mr. Peabody of Shanghai Y. M. C. A. is to be their coach, while Mr. H. C. Jui, a merchant of Shanghai, is the Honorary Manager.

This team lines up as follows:

S. M. Chao, Captain, C. S. Wong, D. C. Lee, S. L. Hou, C. H. Liu, P. K. Hwang, D. F. Tang, K. T. Nee, V. H. Wong, T. C. Lee.

INTERCLASS GAME

Shanghai College concluded an interclass basketball series yesterday. The class of 1928 defeated the class of 1927 by a score 31—16. The score of the first half was 15-5 with the ultimate winner at the long end. The game was a very exciting one. Feng of 1928, played brilliantly while May starred for the losers. A grand parade was held after the game by the winning class.

The summaries:

Class 1928 31: T. T. Yang rf, K. L. Feng lf, Y. D. Le c, F. Z. Ze rg, M. T. Liu lg.

Class 1927 16: F. Kung rf, K. T. May lf, K. F. Ting c, N. T. Bao rg, H. M. Zee lg.

SHAOHSING ACADEMY GAMES

The Yuih Dzae Academy basketball team of Shaohsing visited Hangchow on the 11th and 12th of this month and played three games there. The first game was with the Hangchow Commercial School, which had been easily defeated by the Shaohsing team in Shaohsing a week before. In Hangchow, however, the Shaohsing team, travel-weary and weakened by the absence of two of its best players was beaten by a score of 28 to 24. On Saturday the

(Continued on Page 2)

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

YEH, BARNEY. YOU'RE LOOKING AT THE BIG BOY WHO OWNS THIS "OSTRICH FARM! SLIP HIM YOUR MIT
SO YOU'RE BARNEY GOOGLE - JUST THE GUY I WANTED TO MEET !! D'YE KNOW I BOUGHT THIS HERE OSTRICH FARM WITH MONEY I WON ON THAT FAMOUS SPARK OF YOURS ? YES SIR !! D'YE KNOW WHAT I'M GONNA DO FOR YOU ??
WHAT!
TAKE A SQUINT AT THAT! THE FINEST SPECIMEN OF A BABY OSTRICH IN EXISTENICE!! YES SIREE, AND I'M GIVING HIM TO YOU WITH MY COMPLIMENTS, MR. GOOGLE - HE'LL BE YOURS AND SPARKY'S MASCOT FOR YOUR CONTINUED PROSPERITY - RUDY!! MEET YOUR NEW BOSS, BARNEY GOOGLE!
IS THAT FOR ME?
RUDY
WHAT IN THE GILHOOLEY HE WANTED TO WISH A BIRD LIKE THIS ON ME FOR IS AN EINSTEIN TO ME - STILL, I COULDN'T VERY WELL OFFEND THE BIG SLOB BY REFUSING TO, ACCEPT "RUDY" ANOTHER MOUTH, MORE OR LESS, TO FEED WON'T MAKE MUCH OF A DENT IN MY ROLL - NOW THE NEXT QUESTION IS - A PLACE TO KEEP HIM !!
COME ON!!
RUDY
? ?
RUDY
DEBECK

$11.30; 2nd $7.60; 3rd $19.80.
Cash Sweep: 1st 269, 2nd 510, 3rd 315. Unplaced: 817, 385, 177, 443, 460, 632, 778, 228, 472, 88, 856.

8.—**The Easter Stakes**, ¾ mile.
Senatorship, W. Hill ....152—1
Tobacco, Stimpson .....152—2
278, Knoll .....152—3
The Easter Moon, Trenton, Commanding Fellow, X Ray, Daybreak Star, The Hyena, Lucullus, Fair Play, Umpireship, Ruby Queen, Fatalist, Twenty One.
Won by many lengths; 1 length. Time—1:31 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.

For win, $21.20; place 1st $8.60, 2nd $120.00, 3rd $3.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st 454, 2nd 356, 3rd 359. Unplaced: 4, 177, 555, 518, 513, 430, 550, 170, 186, 165, 891, 457.

9.—**The Easter Selling Plate**, 1 mile.
Glee Goo Eyes, Halmovitch 142—1
Primateship, J. Lion ....142—2
Love Star, Quincey .....138—3
Also ran: Standlight, St. Duncan's Day, Day Star, Kewiki, Governorship, Free and Easy, Christmas Sausage, Pretender, Clever Kid, Operation, Gas-Meter, Zincite, Carbon, Dignity, Old Pagoda.
Won by 3 lengths; a neck. Time—2:07 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.

For win, $14.00; place 1st $7.90, 2nd $33.90, 3rd $11.70.
Cash Sweep: 1st 406, 2nd 707, 3rd 410. Unplaced: 139, 102, 5, 804, 622, 34, 168, 706, 662, 423, 399, 501, 755, 363, 40.

10.—**The Nanyang Stakes**, 7 furlongs.
Covellite, J. Lion .....152—1
Roman Orioli, Halmovitch 152—2
Attorneyship, W. Hill ...158—3
Also ran: Artful Dodger, Wyvlesfield, City of Hanyang, Yellow Dragon, Woodland, Carlington, Ikoma, Association, The Full Moon.
Won by ½ length; a head. Time—1:48 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.

For win, $12.70; place 1st $8.10, 2nd $6.80, 3rd $7.00.
Cash Sweep: 1st 34, 2nd 194, 3rd 579. Unplaced: 702, 444, 522, 239, 348, 585, 869, 558, 654.

11.—**The Land O'Plums Stakes**, 1½ miles.
City of Peking, W. Hill ..158—1
Willy Fellow, Quincey ..158—2
The Harrier, J. Lion ....147—3
Also ran: Golden Pagoda, Nationalisation, Silver Dragon, Oliver Twist.
Won by many lengths; 1 length. Time—3:15.

PARI-MUTUEL.

For win, $5.90; place 1st, $5.10, 2nd $5.10, 3rd $5.10.
Cash Sweep: 1st 789, 2nd 394, 3rd 546. Unplaced: 433, 573, 41, 409.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Maugham play go—it passed its 200th performance last month—that either she or the theater was not available. What happened is this—Marie Tempest took off her Barrie play and offered the Comedy house. It was accepted and now "Far Above Rubies" is running merrily with the two well known Maries in the cast.

Another player, well known in the Far East, Mr. Matheson Lang, has taken Mr. Temple Thurston's book "The Phantom Ship" and had it dramatised in rder to take a part that ought to suit him. I haven't heard yet how the first night went.

GOLF.

Quite a lot of interest is being taken in the semi-finals of the Junior Golf Championship. Next Sunday Mr. Grundy will meet Mr. Baillie; and Mr. Mennie will play Mr. Elliot. Mennie seems to be on the top of his form, and we hear that he has came home to the nineteenth with a 39 to his credit. Vincent Grundy is another player who wanders on this and the other side of forty. All four players are out to give a good account of themselves, and when the finals take place there will be quite a big crowd to see what these golfers can do at Kiangwan.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.

When we next visit the ground of Mr. H. H. Read's many triumphs there will be an alteration in the geography of the place, even if the champion remains the same. That wee pavilion will have disappeared, and in its stead you will see an edifice in which shooters, and those who just look on, will be able to discuss the game in comfort and enjoy what the boy can give them without fearing the inroads of rains or typhoons. The building committee are busy at present and by the next shoot—somewhere about the middle of May—all things will be in readiness.

BILLIARDS.

The final of the Billiard's Championship takes place next Tuesday. It ought to be one of the best exhibitions of the game that we have seen. Although two players like Porter and Johnson have been eliminated, the two that remain are capable of anything. Captain Barrett has been playing better than he has ever done. He has consistently been making big breaks and seems to have acquired the confidence that ought to see him well in the 1200 race. Gordon Morriss is out to win. He also has been piling up breaks. It is rumored that his strongest beverage until the game is fought, won or lost, is Vichy water. The great game will be played at the Town Hall in two sessions—one before dinner and the other after.

Chess Club

(Continued from Page 1)

15 Kt—Q 4	15 Q R—Q 1
16 Kt—K 6	16 R—Q 2
17 Q R—Q 1	17 Kt—B 1
18 R—B 2	18 P—Q Kt 4
19 K R—Q 2	19 R (Q 2)—K
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 K—B 2
21 P—Q R 3	21 B—R 1
22 K—B 2	22 R—R 2
23 P—Kt 4	23 P—R 3
24 R—Q 3	24 P—Q R 4
25 P—K R 4	25 P X P
26 P X P	26 R (R2)—K 2
27 K—B 3	27 R—Kt 1
28 K—B 4	28 P—Kt 3
29 R—Kt 3	29 P—Kt 4 ch.
30 K—B 3	30 Kt—Kt 3
31 P X P	31 B P X P
32 R—R 3	32 R—Q 2
33 K—Kt 3	33 K—K 1
34 Q R—K R 1	34 B—Kt 2
35 P—K 5	35 Q P X P
36 Kt—K 4	36 Kt—Q 4
37 Kt (K5)—B 5	37 B—B 1
38 Kt X R	38 B X Kt
39 R—R 7	39 R—B 1
40 R—R 1	40 K—Q 1
41 R—R 8 ch.	41 B—B 1
42 Kt—B 5	Resigns.

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Coming Coming

Watch for opening date

Good Play In Soccer Cup Competitions This Season

(Continued from Page 1)

9—two games ended in a "draw." No competition was held during 1913 to 1920.

FRASER CHALLENGE SHIELD

This Shield was presented in 1921-22 by the late Sir Everard Fraser for competition amongst the units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The Shanghai Scottish and Machine Gunners were the finalists last season and the game will long live in the memory of all those who witnessed the match. The Machine gunners turned out a very strong team and were supported by their own Company in full "battle array" on the touch line. The Scottish entered the field without a ghost of a chance of winning but their blood was out for victory and so well did they play that they won by 3 goals to one after a very well contested game—both teams included several of Shanghai's most prominent players and was certainly a treat to watch from start to finish. With a probable team from the Chinese Co. and the other units of the S.V.C. such as the Artillery, Engineers, Customs, Portuguese, and Public School Cadets, next Season will surely raise greater enthusiasm.

MARINE ENGINEERS' CHARITY CUP

This was presented by the late J. H. Scott Esq., in 1909 to be competed for on Boxing Day of each year for the benefit, in rotation, of four Shanghai Hospitals viz:—Shanghai General Hospital, Shantung Road Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital and the Door of Hope. The total sum collected since this Competition was inaugurated amounts to $18,280 and the donations to the above Hospitals have been as follows:

Shanghai General Hospital

1909	$450.00
1912	872.50
1916	800.00
1920	1,600.00
Total	$3,722.50

Shantung Road Hospital

1910	$730.00
1914	1,000.00
1916	1,200.00
1922	2,100.00
Total	$5,030.00

St. Luke's Hospital

1911	$700.00
1915	1,169.00
1919	1,600.00
1923	2,200.00
Total	$5,669.00

Door of Hope

1910	$634.50
1913	716.00
1917	858.00
1921	1,650.00
Total	$3,858.50

Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice have long been connected with this charitable work and its success is, without doubt, due to their untiring efforts.

(To be continued)

Fuh Tan Quint And All Whites Form New Team

(Continued from Page 1)

visitors played two games in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. The first game was with the Chekiang English Academy, and resulted in an easy victory for the visiting team, the score being 34 to 4. In the second game the Hangchow Y.M.C.A. team, strengthened for the occasion by several players, including its coach, contested with the Shaohsing Academy boys. The heavy home team was out-played in an exciting game, and the Shaohsing boys won by the score of 38 to 28.

The first real defeat sustained during the season by the Shaohsing Academy Team came on Tuesday last on the home field when a special team succeeded in defeating them by a score of 23 to 12. The special team included Messrs. Edmunds and Miller of the Shanghai American School faculty, Messrs. Barlow and Gustafson of Shaohsing and two of the substitutes on the academy team. The academy team were a bit off color after the strenuous games in Hangchow and were over awed at the beginning by the size and experience of their opponents who gained a big lead in the first two quarters. The home team later improved their game but were unable to overtake the special team who held them safe during the closing periods.

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LIGHT WEIGHT RAINCOATS 17.50 each	STRAW HATS 2.95 each
ROPE SOLED SHOES 5.00 per pair	INTERWOVEN HALF HOSE 1.00 per pair
WHITE TENNIS SWEATERS 4.50 each	INDIA GAUZE VESTS 1.00 each

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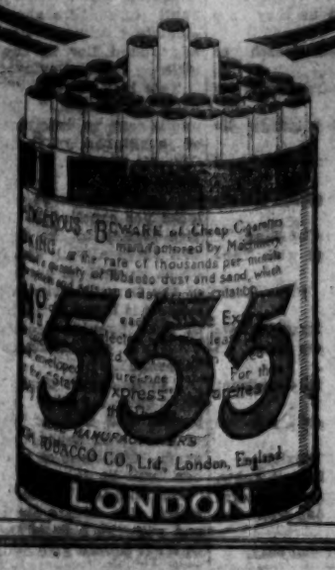

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I. S. S. COMPETITION

NOTICE

All entries have now been received and examine.d The competition proved so successful and popula that we propose to publish what we consider to be the best fifty results.

Blocks are in the course of preparation and will be published next Sunday and Monday.

Bondholders will be invited to select what they consider to be the most practical and artistic monogram.

Voting coupons will be published with the results, and any number of coupons may be submitted providing they are signed by Bondholders.

AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PRIZE

of one $2,000 BOND, fully paid up for one year (value $144), will be awarded to the person who fills in the Coupon B correctly. The coupon will be published with the design on Sunday next.

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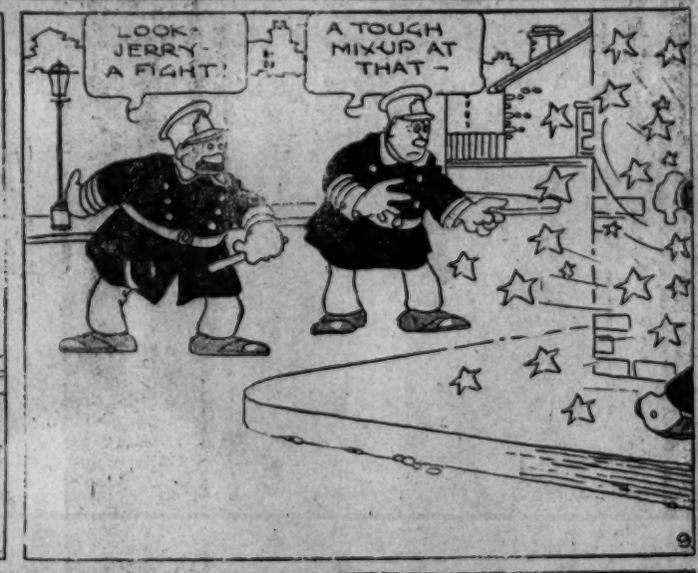
IT ALL SEEMS TOO WONDERFUL - JUST THINK MR. MOORE HAS ALSO MADE A FORTUNE!
IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE HOW RICH MR. MOORE IS - HE'LL NEVER CHANGE - HE'S A COMMON PERSON -
HE'S JUST PLAIN "DINTY"!
1

WELL - DINTY - OLD PAL, BRING ON A BIG LAYOUT OF CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE -
SORRY - OLD TOP - WE'RE NOT SERVIN' THAT KIND OF FEED IN THIS CHATEAU -
4

NO MORE CORNED BEEF AN' - WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY CHATEAU?
FROM NOW ON - I INTEND TO CATER TO THE UPPER TEN - WHY SHOULDN'T I? I'M RICH - I'M THROUGH WITH THE LOWER FIVE!
5.



COOK A LOT OF CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE AN' SERVE IT FER ME AN' ME PAL!
THAT'S THE WAY TO TALK DINTY!
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